Districts: Organize Delegated Mass Meetings to Aid Drive
Yesterday's Receipts ..... $ 219.53
Total to Date 318,825.29
Press Run Yesterday—48,400

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

NATIONAL EDITION

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SCOTTSBORO CONFERENCE CALLED

Thaelmann Defense Plans Mapped

QUICK MASS ACTIONS ARE CALLED FOR

Conviction Would Doom Thousands of Others, Says Committee

LISTS DIRECTIVES

Immediate Steps Urged As Secret 'Trial' May Have Begun

Declaring that the fate of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German workers, now facing trial in fascist Germany, is the concern of "every individual and organization opposed to the Hitler regime, its atrocities and persecutions," a call of the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German fascism points out specific means of widening the fight for Thaelmann's liberation.

The fact must be broadly popularized, the letter declares, that "if Ernst Thaelmann is convicted, then there will immediately follow the trials of other outstanding individuals now in Hitler's concentration camps who are not of Thaelmann's political convictions. We can expect that following the trial of Thaelmann before the 'People's Court' leading pacifists, trade-unionists, intellectuals, Socialists, Jews and Christians will meet the same fate."

Because of the urgency of the situation (Thaelmann's trial behind closed doors, if not taking place at this moment, will occur any day), all organizations opposing fascism and Hitlerism as well as all city committees of the National Committee to Aid the Victims of Hitler Fascism are requested to raise to a much higher level the movement to save Thaelmann's life. The letter adds, "We have very little time in which to act, and immediate mobilization of all committees and groups must be undertaken today. We request you to carry out the following activities:

"1. Renew and increase the committees to visit the German consulates.

"2. Renew and increase the telephoning of the consulates by hundreds and thousands of individuals in your city.

"3. Flood the 'People's Court,' Berlin, Germany, with resolutions demanding the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann.

"4. Request that groups, organizations and hundreds of individuals at once write a registered letter, return receipt demanded, to Ernst Thaelmann, 'People's Court,' Berlin, Germany, assuring Thaelmann of their support in the demand for his liberation.

"5. Renew picketing at the German consulates.

"6. Broaden the campaign for a million signatures to free Ernst Thaelmann.

"7. Assist in initiating mass demonstrations before the German consulate in your city. Such mass demonstration should occur within the next few days.

"8. Induce all sympathetic organizations and groups to name a Liberation Committee of Three, this committee to be in daily contact with your center to help in the above tasks.

"9. Hold special meetings of attorneys so that they may launch an effective protest. Call special meetings of other professionals. Secure protests from outstanding people in the public life of your city.

"These are the tasks which will mobilize masses of sympathizers and which will effectively notify the Hitler regime that Thaelmann has the support of hundreds of thousands of friends in all parts of the United States. Get into action immediately.

Demonstration in Chicago Loop
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—State Street and Madison Avenue, the heart of Chicago's teeming Loop, was the scene of a militant noon-day demonstration today demanding the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann.

More than 300 workers who flocked to the meeting, which lasted only a short time, heard Dave Brown of the Communist Party condemn Brown-Shirt terror.

Pickets Released After Arrest.
(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 15. — Eight workers who were arrested here today for picketing the German Vice-Consulate in protest against the "trial" of Ernst Thael-

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Spy System Flourishes Under Roosevelt's New Deal, 'Daily' Investigation Reveals

Strikers Blacklisted On Basis of Reports Of Undercover Men

In the recent heroic strike struggles of the workers, thousands upon thousands were blacklisted after the strikes were over. A large precentage of this blacklisting was a result of the undercover work of spy agencies operating on a large scale all over the country, in almost every important industry.

In the course of a series of articles, of which this is the first, the Daily Worker will present documentary evidence to prove this beyond vestige of a doubt, and outline ways and means of how to combat these rats, how to expose them, how to make their subversive work ineffective.

By Edward Newhouse

Article I

The N. R. A. has forbidden the setting of spies by one company on another, but it has repeatedly refused to include labor spying among its list of "unfair practices." Given this free hand, manipulators of the network have assumed sinister power. Increasingly, espionage control is concentrating into agencies which, instead of working directly with individual concerns, deal with Manufacturers' Associations and are often owned outright by them.

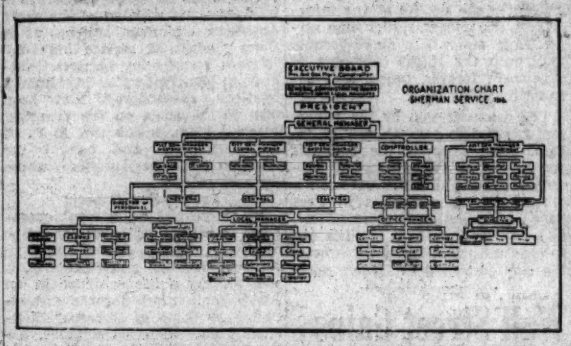
A previous canvas has shown that the Pinkerton, Burns and Thiel agencies alone listed 135,000 men on their combined rolls, maintained over 100 offices and over 10,000 local branches, with 75 per cent of their operatives under cover in various labor organizations and an annual income of $55,000,000. Today these agencies have enlarged their scope, perfected their methods and legalized them as far as effective execution of their purpose will allow.

Garrulous old Peter Bergoff's boast that he knows about strikes before 98 per cent of the workers involved, and that within 48 hours he can get 10,000 strike-breakers into action is being made good. He has an organization of stools among the taxi drivers who spread word within the hour around the lower Broadway hotels, most of which house scores of strike-breakers. At the height of the textile strike Bergoff was receiving spy reports from the Ainsley Hotel in Atlanta, the Dempsey Hotel in Macon, and the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

Strike-breakers for Textile

The same day, according to Paterson's Chief of Police John Murphy, Newark's Tim Manning shipped 500 men to textile areas. Lawyer Cole of Chief Murphy's town can peep into his files and tell you exactly when and under what circumstances a certain striker's naturalization papers were denied by Judge Delaney of the Common Pleas Court. And while the Railway Audit and Inspection Co. received its pay reports under the name of W. A. Schraisen, P. O. Box 793, Philadelphia, its Vice-President Harry Preston personally attended to the hiring of operatives

(Continued on Page 2)



"Stir up as much feeling as you possibly can between the Serbians and the Italians," wrote the Sherman industrial spy outfit to one of its operatives during a strike. "Call up every question you can in reference to racial hatred between these two nationalities." Here is the chart the Sherman company draws of its organization whose threads converge at 22 East 40th Street, New York.

PECS MINERS, VICTORIOUS, LEAVE SHAFT

PECS, Hungary, Oct. 16.—After 110 hours in the deep mine galleries where the Pecs miners lay in blackness, starvation and torture, the Austrian Creditanstalt, controlled by the Austrian Government, grudgingly yielded to the pressure of the aroused and seething Hungarian toiling masses, granting the self-entombed miners wage concessions and unemployment relief.

Thus, despite the efforts of the fascist Gomboes government forcibly to remove the men from the pits and the attempts of Social-Democratic leaders to win the miners to the surface by promises of future arbitration, they emerged this afternoon victorious in their desperate strike.

This last resort means of fighting for a living wage has taken a tragic toll in madness and exhaustion. Carried from the mine-shafts, many were unconscious and near death; others were so ill that it was impossible to bring them aloft and they remained in the pits for emergency treatment. Although wives and children joyously explained the demands they had won, the miners were too exhausted to listen and most of them were unable to speak.

In addition to the weekly increase of $1.50 there was granted a collective relief payment of about $17.-217 now and a similar one at Christmas. Further:

1. No prosecution for sabotage, provided no damage was done to the mines.

2. No cancellations of vacations because of the strike.

3. A government commission to see that justice is done them.

The workers agreed to await fur-

(Continued on Page 2)

KING'S DEATH SPEEDS PERIL OF NEW WAR

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Feverish activities of the French and British foreign offices prove that the danger of war over the assassination of the tyrant King Alexander of Jugoslavia is greater now, after his burial, than at any time since he was shot down in Marseilles last week.

The Jugoslavian fascist government is threatening to send an ultimatum to Hungary, demanding satisfaction for having conspired with the assassins for the death of King Alexander. The Hungarian government has been moving closer to Hitler fascism, and it is now established that the assassins had connections with the Nazi supporters in Hungary, hoping to precipitate war in order to advance the cause of German fascism for the seizure of new territory.

The French foreign office met today with representatives of Czechoslovakia to decide what action to take to strengthen the French alliance with the Little Entente, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

President Albert Lebrun of France, Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, and Nicholas Titulescu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, are expected to leave for Belgrade, Jugoslavia, to decide on future war alliances and on the question of immediate diplomatic action towards Hungary on the question of responsibility for the death of King Alexander.

The British envoys at Rome and Belgrade also took a hand in the rising storm, which may break out into war at any moment. It was announced in London that the British Foreign Office "counseled moderation."

BUTTE MINE LOCAL DEFIES GREEN'S EDICT

Everett (Wash.) Council Rejects Order for A.F.L. "Red Hunt"

FIGHT SPLIT MOVE

Montana Miners Solid in Stand Against Anti-"Red" Drive

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 16.—The Central Labor Council in the port of Everett, Washington, and the large copper mines of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers at Butte, Mont., have rejected William Green's order for a "red hunt" in the A. F. of L. unions.

The Butte Miners Union No. 1 is the largest in Silver Bow county and has a membership of 4,000. Their letter in answer to Green follows in full:

"William Green,

"President American Federation of Labor,

"San Francisco, California.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"We are in receipt of your communication of recent date relative to the alleged 'boring from within' tactics of Communists and Communistic groups and in which you urge the elimination from the ranks of organized labor of all these so-called 'disruntive' elements. In reply we beg leave to state that in our opinion the success of the labor movement depends on the cooperation within its ranks of all members of the working class regardless of their political opinions or their ideas in regard to the relative merits of the present industrial and economic chaos commonly called Capitalism as compared with the proposed cooperative commonwealth envisioned by Socialists, Communists and others.

"It is our opinion also that should organized labor initiate such a policy as you recommend, it would find itself limited to a very small membership, entirely inadequate to cope

(Continued on Page 2)

25,000 Silk Dyers Near Strike as Conference On New Contract Fails

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 16.—A conference between leaders of the United Textile Workers' Dye Union here and employers failed to reach an agreement on a new contract, bringing nearer a strike of 25,000 silk dyers. The present contract expires on Oct. 24.

The workers demand a thirty-hour week, six-hour day; a minimum wage of $1 an hour, and the closed shop. The employers demand the continuation of the present contract.

One thousand silk workers, also in the U. T. W., are already striking against wage cuts and discrimination growing out of the general textile strike betrayal by the Gorman-Keller leadership of the U.T.W.

Rank and file workers are urging a simultaneous strike of the silk workers and dyers when the dye contract expires.

Save New 'Daily'

Philadelphia pledges itself to complete its full quota Friday night!

In answer to the appeal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to rush funds immediately to save the new Daily Worker, the following telegram was received yesterday from A. W. Mills, Communist Party organizer of the Philadelphia district:

"RECOGNIZE URGENT NEED OF 'DAILY' STOP RALLYING ALL FORCES STOP PLEDGE TO REACH FULL $3,500 FRIDAY NIGHT'S MEETING (OCT. 19) AT BROADWAY ARENA STOP PHILADELPHIA CALLS UPON ALL OTHER DISTRICTS TO FOLLOW EXAMPLE STOP THE DAILY WORKER MUST LIVE AND GROW!"

FIGHTING GOES ON IN SPAIN, REPORTS SAYS

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Severe armed fighting of the workers against the Lerroux-Robles fascist government continues to go on in various parts of Spain, short news bulletins arriving from that country declare.

The Ministry of the Treasury has announced that a special fund of 5,000,000 pesetas ($700,000) had been alloted to the Ministry of War to carry on military operations in Asturias against the workers. Details were not given on the fighting, but the fact that this large sum has been alloted is proof that the workers still hold many cities.

Leaflets are being dropped from army planes, calling on the workers to stop their struggles and to submit to the government. In Gijon, 12 workers were condemned to death for their part in the armed uprising.

The government also reported that when the workers were driven out of Oviedo, in Asturias, they had taken 16,000,000 pesetas from the Oviedo branch of the Bank of Spain (about $2,000,000). But the government dispatch does not point out that this money was taken to continue the armed struggles and to help in the revolutionary struggles against the fascist regime.

Anti-Fascist Fighters Will Face Boston Court

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Hearing on the appeal against the vicious sentences imposed on nine young workers and students for participation in the anti-Nazi demonstration last June against Hitler's propaganda agent, "Putzy" Hanfstaengl, is set for Oct. 19 in the Cambridge Superior Court, Criminal Sessions, East Cambridge, near Lechmere.

Only the Communist Election Platform Proposes Real Unemployment Insurance.

SEAMEN RAP ISU LEADERS' SECRET MOVE

Completing their strikebreaking job, officials of the International Seamen's Union are to be closeted tomorrow with representatives of a number of shipowners at the Regional labor Board headquarters at 45 Broadway.

A statement issued by the National Committee of the Marine Workers Industrial Union yesterday warned the seamen that they could expect nothing from the confab at the N. R. A. offices but a betrayal of their interests and that it is the aim of Victor Olander and Silas Axtell to hamstring the I. S. U. members with a no-strike agreement.

Meanwhile, paralleling the treacherous acts of the I. S. U. officials, Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, conferring with the shipowners, stated that an arbitration award would be perfectly agreeable with him. He said that the refusal of the I. L. A. leaders to call a strike when the agreement expired on Oct. 1 showed "good judgment."

The Rank and File Committee of the International Longshoremen's Association, in a leaflet issued yesterday, assailed Ryan's statement that he would abide with the decision of the West Coast Longshoremen's Arbitration Board. The committee pointed out that although the decision of the board granted significant concessions, which were forced by the militant strike of the maritime workers on the Pacific Coast, a strike that Ryan fought hard against, the central demand for union-controlled hiring halls was not granted.

The statement of the Marine Workers Industrial Union on the situation on the ships and docks, follows:

Forward with the fight! Prepare to strike all Atlantic and Gulf ships by organizing ship committees on

(Continued on Page 2)

LEADERS BACK CONFERENCE FOR SUNDAY

Two Parades in Harlem To Be Addressed by Red Candidates

MARCHES PLANNED

Lawyer's Agents Try To Prevent Mass Defense Rally

The call of the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights to save the Scottsboro boys from legal murder Dec. 7 has been answered by the Negro people and white workers of New York with plans for an Emergency Scottsboro Conference, Sunday, Oct. 21. The conference, endorsed by many prominent persons, Negro and white, will take place in St. Luke's Hall, 127 West 130th St. in Harlem and will open at 2 o'clock.

Other actions in the fight for the lives and freedom of the boys include a Scottsboro parade and demonstration in Harlem this afternoon, with starting points at 27 West 115th St., and 131st St. and Lenox Ave. The two parades will converge at 110th St., where the workers will be addressed by I. Amter, Communist candidate for governor of New York, and James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Congress in the 21st District, leaders in the fight for the Scottsboro boys.

Another mass march through the streets of Harlem will be held Saturday afternoon, with a demonstration at 126th St. and Lenox Ave. and a torchlight parade in the evening. Speakers at the demonstration will include Merle Work, Business Manager of the Negro Liberator and Communist candidate for Assemblyman in the 21st Assembly District, and Harry Haywood, Communist candidate in the 19th Assembly District, and National Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Plot To Be Exposed

Sunday's conference will set the pace for others throughout the United States.

The sensational story of the trickery and underhanded methods employed by Samuel S. Leibowitz, former Scottsboro attorney, but now a traitor to the Scottsboro boys, to knife the defense in the back, will be told in detail by Ben J. Davis, Jr., editor of the Negro Liberator.

The slimy methods employed by Leibowitz took a new form this week, when his agents in Harlem tried to throw difficulties in the way of the conference by instructing hall owners not to rent halls to the authorized Scottsboro defense. The Harlem Young Women's Christian Association refused a hall for the conference on the ground that "there is another group in this Scottsboro case." The Har-

(Continued on Page 2)

Scottsboro Defense Conference Called In Detroit Friday

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—An Emergency Scottsboro Defense Conference will be held here next Friday evening at 8 o'clock at 5310 Russell Street. The call for the conference, issued jointly by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, points out that Dec. 7 has been set for the legal murder of Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the defendants, and stresses the need of intensifying the fight for their safety and freedom.

Seven Are Convicted For Participation in Jobless Demonstration

Seven workers, arrested at the May 26 demonstration at 50 Lafayette Street, where police and detectives brutally attacked a demonstration of the unemployed, were convicted on charges of "unlawful assembly" at Special Sessions Court yesterday. They will be sentenced on Oct. 30. Three others, arrested at the same time, were found not guilty.

The seven convicted workers are: Carl Alexander, Michael Poliski, Sam Miller, David Jenkins, Jerry Lynch, Charles Williams, and Harold Keithline.

'Revised New Deal' Gives Wall Street Direct Control of NRA

Roosevelt Wants Voters To Approve Attacks on the Masses

By MILTON HOWARD

As the elections approach, and Roosevelt's Democratic spokesmen call upon the workers and impoverished farmers to approve the "New Deal" by returning a Democratic Congress, new developments are taking place in the revision of the N.R.A. which can only mean greater misery for these millions who are supposed to approve a continuation of this N.R.A.-New Deal program.

Donald Richberg, chief N.R.A. spokesman, has already made clear what the new course of the "revised" N.R.A. will be. It will be toward giving the biggest Wall Street monopolies more direct control of the N.R.A. agencies which were originally set up to "control" non-monopoly production, small business. Naturally, Roosevelt's spokesmen do not state their purpose in this blunt way. Richberg spoke the other day of "restoring the balance" in industry, and for "a policy neither the extreme right nor the extreme left."

The Republican critic of the Roosevelt government, Mark Sullivan, defines this policy as "facing left, but moving right."

Roosevelt, of course, has never done anything else. But these latest steps toward "restoring balance" and "free competition" are nothing but the phraseology which conceal new moves toward strengthening the grip of Wall Street monopoly, not only on the economic life of the country, but on the government power.

Direct Control

Whereas the big monopolies required in the beginning that the N. R. A. codes "police industry" through an elaborate set-up of N. R. A. codes and boards, present business conditions make it necessary that Roosevelt simplify certain parts at the N.R.A. machinery which stand in the way of the employers running the N.R.A. through **their own direct agents.**

And the policy announced by Roosevelt yesterday morning, permitting the "self-policing of industry," to use the term employed by the Roosevelt spokesmen themselves, gives the Wall Street employers just this new **direct control** over the Government apparatus which they need in their new plans for driving the wages and living standards of the American working class down still further.

The penetrating words spoken by Stalin the other day to the American working class are being confirmed with extraordinary speed.

"It is not the State which is getting control over the economy. On the contrary, it is the capitalist economy which is getting control of the State."

It is not the Roosevelt government which is "controlling" the Wall Street trusts, but the Wall Street trusts which are tightening their grip on the Roosevelt government, making it a more and more open tool of their wage-smashing interests.

N.R.A. Capitalist Program

This is the meaning of the latest development in the N.R.A. as outlined by Richberg and Roosevelt in the past few days, as they opened the election drive.

The class objectives of the Roosevelt 'New Deal' every day loom more harshly as the capitalist class objective of a handful of multi-millionaire parasites who control the country's economic life.

In the elections for Congress, as in the every day struggle between the working class and the employers, there is the clash of opposing class interests, the interests of the millions of workers and small farmers, against the interests of a Wall Street ruling class which plunders and degrades the masses to a life of misery and insecurity.

The fight of the Communist Party in the elections is part of its fight against the whole rotten wage slavery which the Roosevelt 'New Deal' not only perpetuates, but makes more brutal, more ruthless, every day so that the monopolies can crawl out of the crisis on the backs of the workers.

Roosevelt's latest moves in the N.R.A. are the signal for new wage-cuts, new inflationary raising of prices so that Roosevelt's masters, the Wall Street billion-dollar corporations, can protect their profits and their dividends. Roosevelt's election campaigning is only typical of his whole technique—"facing left but moving right," talking about a "middle road," but preparing for new wage-cuts and terrorism against the workers to protect Wall Street.

The working class needs Communists in the legislative halls of the capitalists. It needs Communists in Congress, not that cap-

Only Communist Party Candidates Expose Growing Reaction

Italism can ever be smashed in any other way than by revolutionary struggle, but because Communists in Congress and in the municipal halls would carry the fight for the needs of the masses right into the ranks of the enemy. Communist are needed in the capitalist government bodies to challenge the whole Roosevelt 'New Deal' Wall Street program, to demand that the interests of the working class be made paramount over the interests of the handful of bankers and parasites in whose interests Roosevelt executes his whole program.

Roosevelt's "New Deal" is their way to solve the problems of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Auto Labor Board Leader Sponsors Company Union

BYRD ANNOUNCES N.R.A. PLAN TO OUST MILITANT WORKERS

Claims He Has 228 'Key Men' in Detroit Auto Company Unions; Promises 'Piecard' Jobs As Travelling Inspectors

By N. Ganley

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—The MESA Voice in its October issue No. 5, confirms what the Daily Worker has been stating all thetime: that Richard L. Byrd, member of the National Automobile Labor Board, is using his position to weed out militant unionists and build up company unions in the automobile industry.

The Voice, issued by the Mechanics Educational Society, says: "Byrd has been making deals with workers who come to him to plead victimization. These men are all members of already existing unions. Byrd thereupon offers to reinstate the man if he will promise to return to the shop as an organizer for the Greer union (Associated Automobile Workers, which is a split of the A. F. of L.).

"As a reward, he tells them, he and Dr. Wolman have concocted a pet scheme of 'expanding the activities of the Board' by sending travelling inspectors from plant to plant. The men who organize for the Greer union, he promises, will be given preferences for these 'piecard' jobs as travelling inspectors. . . . Another of Byrd's carefully-thought out plans is one telling men who want jobs that they should enter company unions.

"This tactic, he explains, is really boring from within and, he claims, he has more than 228 keymen in Detroit auto company unions. . . . Byrd is co-operating with the bosses by weeding out militant trade unionists and men liable to prove troublesome to more profits for the employers. Any man reinstated through the good offices of Byrd is checked against a so-called 'Communist list,' made up of active unionists and Communists in Detroit."

Smith Would Continue Board

This evidence of the M.E.S.A. Voice also confirms the statements of the militant rank and file of the A. F. of L. unions that Greer's union (the Associated Automobile Workers of America, which is a recent split-off of the A. F. of L.) is in reality an organization to fasten the company unions upon the automobile workers.

But what is the solution proposed by the M.E.S.A. Voice and Mathew Smith? Mathew Smith is quoted as saying: "Organized labor must immediately begin a drive to rid the labor board of Byrd and his ilk. Little can be expected from labor boards in any event, but at least if labor is represented by a fighting, militant worker, who will stand up and make a determined stand against the rotten decisions, labor will gain, if only from the expose of the board itself. . . . Byrd must go! The M.E.S.A. will make a formal request to the president asking his removal."

In this way Mathew Smith covers up the real nature of these Automobile Labor Boards and of the N.R.A. Boards, of which he was a member until recently. To expect of Roosevelt that he will remove Byrd and put on a militant worker is only to deceive the auto workers. The Automobile Labor Board was set up by President Roosevelt with the aim of preventing strikes and fostering company unionism.

Smith advocates, not the removal of the entire board, not a struggle against the strike-breaking agencies, but an improvement by the introduction of a militant worker into the board. Are Wolman and Kelly any better than Byrd? Can we expect of the capitalist class that control these agencies, that they will turn the boards into organs fighting for the interests of the workers? This is the impression that Smith leaves by his position.

Whole Board Must Go

Mathew Smith has repeatedly stated in the defense of these boards that they at least act in some cases against discrimination. But the manner in which they act is revealed by the M.E.S.A. Voice itself; i.e., these members of the board use their position to reinstate men only in order to foster company unionism and to weed out militants.

Byrd must go. That is correct. But not only Byrd—the whole Automobile Labor Board must go and the workers must count only upon their organized fighting strength to achieve anything in the fight against union discrimination and the improvement of their working conditions. This must be the position of militant trade unionism. And this very position Mathew Smith opposes in the M.E.S.A.; carrying on an expulsion policy against militants, who have repeatedly exposed the sham of the Automobile Labor Board, pointed out the role which Byrd and similar agents were playing, and who have been attempting to turn the M.E.S.A. into a fighting organization directed against the employers and their strikebreaking and union-discriminating agencies.

Vote Communist Against Wage Cuts.

Fight Government Strikebreaking with Communist Votes.

Vote Communist to Protect Your Living Standards.

Vote Communist for a Soviet America!

Seamen Rap I.S.U. Leaders' Confab

(Continued from Page 1)

every ship; by building up a united front controlled by the rank and file; and by driving the strikebreaking labor fakers out of the ranks! It is in this spirit that we seamen voted to call off the general strike call issued October 8.

Our strike, effective on 28 ships, was the largest strike on the East Coast since 1923. It drove fear into the hearts of the shipowners and labor fakers.

Thousands of seamen endorsed the call for a united strike issued by the Marine Workers Industrial Union. United Front strike committees were set up in all ports, which included representatives of the unorganized, the American Radio Telegraphists Association and the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Unorganized seamen, as well as members of the I. S. U. and M. W. I. U. piled off ships during the strike. Licensed officers were drawn into the strike movement and the radio men were ready to act. **Twenty-eight ships in five ports came out on strike—the largest strike on the East Coast since 1923.** The strike, and the threat of it spreading to other ships, drove fear into the hearts of the shipowners and labor fakers, because they knew this would have compelled recognition of our elected representatives and granting of our demands.

Time Ripe for Action

The crews were ready and the time was ripe for action. We were weak organizationally, but it is mainly the strikebreaking officials of the I.S.U. who prevented the crews from taking action. Every seamen must remember the deeds of these officials. They refused to come into a united front even when thousands of seamen demanded it. By cancelling their strike call, the I.S.U. leaders tried to divide the I.S.U. membership from those seamen who were rallying behind the United Front Strike Committees. Their call for a "truce" did not stop the seamen from taking action. When the strike started, the I.S.U. officials were allowed to go aboard every ship entering port, where they told the seamen "there was no strike." Where ship's crews struck it was the scabby I.S.U. officials who provided the shipowners with strikebreakers. These I.S.U. officials faithfully put into effect the strikebreaking plans that were engineered by Mr. Garrison of the N.R.A. By these methods and through these gentlemen the shipowners succeeded in confusing and demoralizing crews entering port, thereby preventing the strike from spreading. The strike was checked and weakened. But we are more determined than ever that our demands for higher wages and better conditions be met. Mr. Axtel, Olander and the other I.S.U. officials **who helped break the strike,** will not fight for our demands in the present secret negotiations. Already they have been negotiating for several weeks with no results or reports to the seamen. On the Pacific Coast their negotiations have dragged out for several months. we can expect nothing but betrayal at the hands of these fakers.

Militant Action Will Win

Organized militant action alone will win our demands and also force the shipowners to recognize representatives of our own choosing. If the present negotiations bring forward any concessions, it will only be as a result of our strike. A larger, more effective strike, will win ALL the demands.

Seamen! We are in a position to prepare for such action. Our strike, built up real unity among thousands of seamen. Organization is stronger as a result of the strike. We also know that only defeat awaits us at the hands of the I.S.U. fakers and victory through united action and rank and file control. Because of these things we are much better prepared to march forward.

Seamen! We have put up a militant fight! Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel and keep the fight going. Let us use our present strength, and the "truce" which we ourselves declared, to launch a drive that will prepare every ship for a general strike! By organizing ship committees; by the rank and file of the I.S.U. taking steps to remove their strikebreaking officials; by building a powerful Marine Workers Industrial Union, we will be able to defeat any sell-out agreement negotiated by the I.S.U. and resume the fight for the demands presented to the shipowners.

Long live the unity of the members of all unions!

Down with the strikebreaking, scab-herding I.S.U. officials!

Organize ship committees on every ship!

Prepare for an Atlantic conference in the next few months to decide upon further action.

Join the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE
MARINE WORKERS
INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Call Conference On Scottsboro

(Continued from Page 1)

lem Young Men's Christian Association also refused their hall on the ground that among their directors are the Rev. Bolden, and the Rev. King—both of them members of the Leibowitz group — and "they wouldn't like it." The Urban League likewise refused to let the conference meet in its quarters.

Many Leaders Supporting Conference

Backing the Emergency Conference are a large number of prominent white and Negro leaders. William N. Jones, two years ago chairman of the Ford-Foster election committee and a member of the staff of the Baltimore Afro-American, will arrive from Philadelphia to take part in the conference. Angelo Herndon, recently released on bail from Fulton Tower Prison, Atlanta, Ga., is taking an active part in the preparation of the conference.

Among the many others backing the conference are Joseph Brodsky, on the legal staff of the Scottsboro defense from the first day that the I. L. D. entered the case; Eugene Gordon, well-known writer; A. Gilbert, attorney; Dr. Verner Du Bois; Elizabeth Scott, Dr. Ferdinand Forbes, Alexander M. Barrow, District Grand Master of the United Order of Odd Fellows; Dr. H. Washington, Herman Osborne, Dr. James J. Jones, Winifred Chappell of the Methodist Church Federation for Social Service; Kyle Creighton, Editorial Board of Colliers Magazine; Hilda McKinney, Theodore Smith, John Newton Griggs, attorney; Dr. Theodore Donolson, Turner W. Parker, Dr. Ferdinand Reed, Theodore Smith, Aaron Douglas, well-known artist; Dr. Reuben S. Young, Horace Gregory, writer; Oakley Johnson and Joseph Kovin, editors of the Monthly Review; Jack Stachel, Acting Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League; Milton Herndon, brother of Angelo Herndon; Dr. Robert Armstrong, Dr. Arnold Donowa; James W. Ford, Communist leader; Theodore Smith, Ben Gold, well-known leader of the needle trades workers; Steve Kingston, Communist leader; Henry Filmore Cabot, Roy Hudson, leader of the marine workers; T. Holmes, leader in the needle trades; Peter Uffrie, leader of the tobacco workers; Harry Haywood, General Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights; Ben J. Davis, editor of the Negro Liberator; Anna Damon, acting National Secretary of the I. L. D.; William Fitzgerald, for the Harlem I. L. D.; Bonita Williams, of the Greater New York Council of the L. S. N. R.; Samuel Patterson, Lester Granger, Business Manager of "Opportunity" and head of the New Jersey Urban League, and Daniel J. Weems, of the New Jersey Y. M. C. A.

Rabbi Benjamin Goldstein; John Chamberlain of the New York Times Book Review department; Dorothy McKenna, and Henry Hart of the Editorial Board of Scribner's; Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, Communist candidate for Congress in the 7th District, Brooklyn.

Central Committee Addresses Request To Party Members

To New Party Members:

The Central Committee is eager to learn the reactions of the workers newly recruited into the Party. Will you write to us, telling why you joined the Party, how you were recruited, and your impressions of the Party since you have been a member?

To the Comrades in the Units:

The Central Committee has addressed a personal letter to you. It is interested to know what you are doing in response to this letter. Will you write to us about it? What are your own experiences in trying to carry out this letter? Was it discussed in your unit? What plans have been made to put it into effect? What experiences can your unit relate in the recruiting drive?

The Central Committee wishes to hear from you. Your experiences and impressions will benefit the entire Party.

Butte Mine Local Defies Green Edict

(Continued from Page 1)

with the problems confronting it. To us it seems absurd to carry on a campaign of organization and then attempt to eliminate from our ranks those whom observation reveal as among our most progressive and militant members. We remember former 'Red Hunts' which resulted disastrously to the American Labor Movement, causing it to sink into a condition of pitiful impotency. We feel that, according to your standards, most of our most active members would come under the classification 'red'. We cannot therefore, accede to your request and embark on another 'Red Hunt'.

"The immediate problem confronting labor is the shortening of the work day sufficiently to place every unemployed worker back on the job and to increase wages to the point where every worker shall be assured of at least what you call an American standard of living. We do not propose, therefore, to cause dissension in our ranks by singling out any particular group, be it lily white, the most delicate pink or the deepest crimson, and discriminating against such group so long as it works with us toward the attainment of the aforementioned objects. We may add, in conclusion, that unless the American Federation of Labor, of which you are the Official Head, formulates an immediate program designed to relieve the workers of the intolerable load of misery they have endured these many years, another helmsman may soon be at the wheel.

"Prophetically,
"Butte Miners' Union No. 1.
"I. U. of M. M. & S. W."

EVERETT, Wash., Oct. 16.—The letter from William Green proposing the expulsion of Communists and militants from the trade unions was laughed off the floor of the Everett Central Labor Council at its last meeting.

The last meeting of the International Longshoremen's Association local here voted to place the letter on file. The maker of the motion stated, "the longshoremen know what kind of a faker Green is and we will keep this communication as an example of Green's misleadership."

In the discussion workers wanted to know what Green has accomplished for the working class. They pointed to his attack on the historic general strike on the Pacific Coast.

NEW YORK.—After a thorough discussion at its membership meeting at Irving Plaza on Oct. 8, the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union of New York, Local 18232, decided to reject the letter of President Green, ordering the expulsion of Communists out of all A. F. of L. unions. The delegate to the A. F. of L. convention at San Francisco was notified accordingly, and a letter to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. gave reason for the action, and insisted that every member has a right to join any political party desired.

During the discussion, workers showed a contrast in the militant leadership given by Communists in the marine and textile strikes, to the strikebreaking actions of the A. F. of L. officials.

Pecs Miners Win Demands in Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

ther negotiations on their demand for five days' work instead of the present two.

Although the press has not written of it before, the Pecs miners have gone on strike dozens of times previously, and as each time the fascist authorities intervened to guarantee the profits of the mine-owners, the miners, rather than suffer slow starvation above-ground, went into the shafts intending to stay there forever, unless they secured their demands.

The demands won by the miners are wrapped in a great deal of red tape, since some of the demands are yet "to be worked out" by government commissions. Meanwhile other local mine owners in Pecs have locked out 3,500 more miners, and miners and their families are furious and unwilling to go through the routine misery of former years.

Wall Street Gains In New N.R.A. Steps

(Continued from Page 1)

crisis, a way that makes life horrible for millions so that capitalist parasites can continue to plunder.

In the Congressional elections, every Democratic candidate bids for support on the basis of the "successes" of the "New Deal." And every Wall Street Republican agent seeks to win the support of the masses by a fraudulent "criticism" of the Roosevelt policies, a criticism which disagrees with Roosevelt only on how the working class shall be exploited, but which accepts completely the capitalist class basis of Roosevelt's whole program. In fighting the Roosevelt "New Deal" it is every Democratic, Republican candidate who must be fought.

Raise the fight for higher wages, for unemployment insurance, for the right to organize and picket! Carry the revolutionary struggles led by the Communist Party into the legislative halls of the capitalists, fighting for the welfare of the masses, and for an end to the whole Wall Street system of wage-slavery and starvation. In the Congressional elections, as in all struggles, it is class agains class, capitalist profits against working class starvation.

Fight Government Strikebreaking with Communist Votes.

Labor Spy System Exposed by 'Daily'

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Trust Company of Georgia Building at Atlanta.

Peter Van Horn, chairman of the N. R. A. Silk Code Authority, is willing to refer qualified individuals to addresses of people who can spill dope on local Communist activity in silk. George Sloan's publicity man, Bill Lawson, has astoundingly accurate information on the personnel of flying squadrons in Trion and Honea Path.

Espionage Files

At that, textile espionage lacks the finesse of the network which honeycombs steel. In Rooms 1009 and 1010 of the Carnegie Building at Pittsburgh, Mr. Charles W. Tuttle keeps some 70 steel cabinets and 20 double card files and one of the best current libraries of labor and radical publications in the country. Here the initiated find records of all union organizers in steel, workers active in the unions, Communist Party members residing in steel towns, group photographs of Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union conventions, numbered pictures, of picket lines. Photostats of these are in possession of the Daily Worker and will be printed in the course of this series.

Even Mr. Tuttle's organization, with the unlimited resources of U. S. Steel behind it, must rely on reports by private detective agencies. It is private operatives who form the skeleton of the great American espionage system. It is these "industrial service bureaus," "human engineering services," "industrial conciliators" and "human relations counsellors," who keep men in the shop, on the company baseball team, inside the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and behind the counters of restaurants where workers eat.

Provocation Experts

No "industrial adjustment operation" is beyond or below the scope of these outfits. Harry Orchard, formerly of Thiel and Pinkerton, is still serving a life sentence in an Idaho penitentiary for the assassination by bomb of Governor Steunenberg, but when his superior, Allan Pinkerton, died recently he left a fortune running into seven figures. In Joliet, Ill., a Burns man was caught throwing a bomb at a non-union garage to discredit striking members of the machinists' union, but that did not affect entries in the agency's books such as the payment of $29,817.11, contributed by the Manufacturers' Association of Erie, Pa., for the breaking of a sngle strike.

Approaching a prospective client, the J. H. Turner Service writes: "Dear Sir: In view of the epidemic of agitation that has recently broken out among the working classes of Greater Boston and Massachusetts in general and the plans now being matured for further influx of organizers to more completely line up the workers so that radical action may be brought about. We believe the time is opportune to direct your attention to our service and to the work which we have been doing for years for a large number of leading manufacturers throughout the country. . . . During the years of our existence no regular client of the company has been troubled with strikes. . . . We are not troublemakers but preventers. We are not systematizers, but harmonizers. . . ." The Daily Worker will show this harmonizing in action by printing reproductions of reports sent by Turner spies on the employees of United Electric Light & Power Co., as well as a copy of the agency's bill for services rendered.

The confidentially circulated organization chart of Sherman Corporation, Engineers, here reproduced, appears harmless enough until one learns the meaning of divisions like "Charts, Reports and Requisitions," or "Constructive Propaganda." This self-styled "Production Service Bureau" uses various names in the hiring of its operatives. In past years it has been tied up with the Chase National Bank and Fidelity Trust Co. of New York, the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago. The Girard National Bank of Philadelphia, the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, the People's State Bank of Detroit, the Union Trust Co. and Guardian Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland, the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, the National Shawmut Bank and First National Bank of Boston and the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto.

The Sherman Agency

When John F. Sherman died last March he was director and vice-president of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel of Boston, and director of the Bankers' Securities Corp., the Bankers' Bond and Mortgage Co., the Industrial Rayon Corp., and the McLellan Stores. Respectable enough, but in the instructions to a Sherman operative hired by his Chicago office appears this information: "There is enough ammunition in the plant of the Illinois Steel Co. at South Chicago to shoot down every striker like a dog. It was done twenty years ago and it will be done this time. The minute any of them starts toward the gate they will be shot like dogs."

One of the articles in this series will be devoted to the methods and accomplishments of Sherman Corporation, Engineers, who pay an annual income tax of $258,000. Another will offer photostats of instructions to spies by Corporations Auxiliary, which has been in business for 38 years and has never had less than 1,000 undercover men on its payroll. Still another will trace the bloody trail of the obscure but vast empire of New York's so-called Lepke-Garrah gang.

Revealing Correspondence

Pressing its investigation, the Daily Worker has come into possession of a unique and revealing correspondence—the signed reports of two gumshoe men on Unemployment Council activity in New York. These are men attached to the Central Office of the Home Relief Bureau. They work hand in glove with Commissioner of Immigration Coral. Joseph A. Brady, head of the detachment, keeps a file of Communists that rivals the rolls of the Party. The reports of his men form a chapter in municipal espionage which surpasses the record of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and if you look up that town's cashed checks, you will find No. 7327 made out to the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

The clutching roots of the federal spy system also spread in this undergrowth of the industrial swamp, Headed by General A. Mitchel Palmer's former assistant, J. Edgar Hoover, and operating with the aid of the Departments of Labor, Interior, Agriculture, the Military Intelligence of the War Department, the Naval Intelligence Division and the personal attention of Roosevelt's secretary, Col. Louis McHenry Howe, they have a grip on every phase of working class life and activity, which responds to each imperceptible stirring. The Daily Worker intends to blast that grip wide open and show the greedy, itching palm for what it is.

* * *

Tomorrow we will describe the spy system which contributed to the sell-out of the textile strike, the activity of "Red Demon" Bergoff and the "Railway Audit and Inspection Bureau." We will present a list of hundreds of corporations whom these agencies have served, so that workers may know where to place part of the blame for the betrayal of their trust.

FORD URGES NEGRO VETERANS TO VOTE FOR C. P. TICKET

Communist Candidate for Congress in Harlem Tells How Negro Soldiers Were Treated in U. S. Army During World War

By James W. Ford

Candidate for Congress in the 21st District, Harlem

"Life and death issues face the Negro people at every turn today." The hateful question of jim-crowism pops up in the life of every man, woman and child of the Negro race. The jim-crow policies of the ruling class prevail everywhere. I want to touch briefly on how Negro soldiers were treated in the U. S. Army during the world war that was fought to "end discrimination." I was a soldier in the 325th Field Signal Battalion in France. It was a jim-crow outfit. The jim-crow policies of the Democratic and Republican politicians were carried out throughout the army, just as they are today against the Negro people. This question confronts every Negro voter in this election campaign. I will relate a true story. It is as follows:

It was during maneuvers. We were stationed at one of the few places in France where, in 1918, the fourth year of the great war which was to make the world "safe for democracy," it was still possible to find a few trees and other underbrush suitable for military maneuvers. We belonged to the 325th Field Signal Battalion, an all Negro outfit, commanded by white officers, and we were stationed at Aix Les Bains.

William Johnson, a Negro soldier known to the men as "Georgia Bill," was crouching under a tree at his radio instrument, preparing for an imaginary attack. Nearby stood the captain of our outfit, lily-white, who was discussing the maneuvers with a visiting French officer. Snatches of the conversation came to the ears of "Georgia Bill" whose presence was forgotten by the captain, and presently he heard the captain say:

"You know, these 'niggers' just can't do this work properly. They just simply haven't got the brains; they are stupid. Only white men are fitted for such work as radio telegraphy. It is a well known fact and my observations bear it out, that the Negro race is decidedly inferior—" etc.

"Georgia Bill," burning with anger, his race consciousness to the fore, just crouched in the bushes, holding to his radio instrument. But, when maneuvers were over, he told some of the other men in the outfit of the conversation he overheard. The men discussed it with great indignation and decided upon a plan. They would get the captain into the barracks and charge him with this insult and slander.

"Georgia Bill" was asked if with the support of the men he would charge the captain. We decided to have the captain face the men and the accusation.

Accordingly, one of the men asked the sergeant to tell the captain that the men would like to speak to him in the company barracks after supper. This the sergeant did.

Now, strictly speaking, the captain did not have to come. He is not supposed to answer to the men for any charge and surely not of such a nature and in such a manner. That is, according to military discipline and organization. It was very unusual for a request of this kind to be made, especially during a period of war. It was a court-martial procedure, of the men against a superior officer. The captain did not know what we wanted; he probably thought we wanted to make some petty request which he would be able to grant and thereby increase his popularity among the men. So he came into the barracks and said "What can I do for you, men?"

One of the privates, according to previous arrangements, spoke up and told the captain that the men had heard that he had made certain statements, which were then repeated to him.

The captain grew pale and denied the charges vehemently. At the sight of the captain's fear, and angered by the denial, "Georgia Bill" was infused with spirit.

"Captain," he said, as he rose dramatically and walked toward the center of the still room, "Captain, you did say those things and you know you did, because I heard you say them."

When the captain saw the soldier, whom he realized had been stationed near him when he made the statement, he looked like a whipped pup. Turning on his heels, he silently stole from the room.

This action was so unusual and was discussed so much that instead of the battalion headquarters taking action against the men, the captain was removed and transferred and the matter hushed up.

And, you can imagine, we began to think about our results in the 325th, in France, in 1918 during the great war that was to end, among other things, "all discrimination." For most of us, it was the first indication that Negroes, even in the army, by organized action, could defend themselves against white ruling class attacks and insults.

So in this election campaign, Negro ex-servicemen must vote against these same jim-crow policies and the bourgeois parties which are responsible for them; fight for the payment of the bonus and restoration of the disability allowances, and for unconditional equality for the Negro people everywhere. Vote Communist!

Quick Thaelmann Actions Are Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

mann by the infamous "Peoples' Court" were released without bail later as a result of vigorous mass protest.

This morning a delegation of workers began arriving regularly every half hour at the office of John Loibl, Vice-Consul. Phone calls began to pour in and business of the steamship agency which he conducts was brought to a standstill by the barrage of protests demanding Thaelmann's freedom.

Roosevelt Election Promises Prove False

Election of Communists Will Be Blow to N.R.A. Hunger Program

As the election campaign unfolds, it becomes obvious that the promises of the Roosevelt administration to solve the crisis, to give jobs and restore prosperity are merely so much demagogy.

From May of this year, there has been a steady decline in production and business which has reduced the index of industrial production to the lowest point since April, 1933.

In the past five months the index of the Federal Reserve Board dropped from 78.3 to 61.9, a decline that more than wiped out the brief rise of last winter. The economic data that is now available indicates that the present low trend of business will continue. The index of the Journal of Commerce, last week, declined sharply from 65.4 to 63.5.

The indices of heavy industry show the same stagnant tendencies. The building industry continues to operate at a level that is only about 25 per cent of normal, despite Roosevelt's efforts to ballyhoo housing. The volume of residential housing, for example, which is the most important factor in the building industry dropped to a new low for the crisis during the first eight months of the year.

Steel Deliveries Drop

Another indication of the continued stagnation of business is the great decrease in the steel deliveries of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

These dropped from 2,373,409 tons in the second quarter to 1,118,267 tons in the third quarter of the year, a decrease of 53.8 per cent. The output of automobiles decreased from 166,321 units in August to 113,316 units in September.

Despite these low levels of business and production the big trusts are enjoying their greatest profits since 1931.

The wage-cutting policy of the N. R. A., the high prices brought on by Roosevelt's policy of inflation, and the growth of super-monopoly fostered by the New Deal, have all contributed to the swollen profits of the capitalists.

Profits Soar Upward

The Federal Reserve Board of New York reports that 407 corporations whose profits for the first six months of 1932 were $19,000,000, had profits of $75,000,000 during the first half of 1933, and profits of $385,000,000 in the first six months of 1934.

This tremendous increase was made at the expense of the workers. Their wages were cut by the N. R. A. codes. The cost of living went up 13.3 per cent since the inception of the New Deal, according to reactionary sources. The actual amounts of food and clothing that the workers could buy decreased as these necessities sky-rocketed some 30 per cent. Thus the actual volume of goods sold this year is less than last year, due to the fall in the real wages of the workers.

This growth of the acuteness of the crisis has brought increased unemployment. Even the Business Bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Company admits an increase of about 800,000 in the number of the unemployed from May to August. The actual figures must be much larger. On Oct. 15, in its monthly business letter, the A. F. of L. reported that "we can hope for no important gains in employment before next spring."

The ground is being prepared for telling the workers the same old bromide—that business will improve in the spring, and then they will get jobs. But the workers are faced with the job of trying to live through the sixth winter of the crisis, and this winter will be the worst of them all.

Administration Proposes Nothing

For this calamity the administration proposes nothing. In fact, on Monday, Donald R. Richberg, Roosevelt's new whip-cracker, told big business that **relief this Winter would be less than last year.** In other words, the unemployed who are worse off than at any time during the crisis, are told to starve, while Roosevelt goes through the motions of drawing up a social welfare program.

But the only thing definite that has come out of the administration's ballyhoo on economic security is the statement by Edward J. Witte, technical director of the Committee on Economic Security, that the employers would not be compelled to foot the bill for the costs of unemployment insurance. Instead the burden is to be borne by the employed workers, and the unemployed will be kept on the same kind of inadequate relief that they receive today.

If the unemployed are to go through this winter without the most intense suffering, they will have to fight for more relief to meet the rising cost of living, and they will have to fight for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. Now one of the most important weapons in this fight are workers' representatives in the legislative assemblies of the capitalists.

In a municipal board or in Congress, a true representative of the working class would effectively expose the efforts of the capitalists to deny the workers relief and unemployment insurance. He would also be the sounding board of the whole working class in every one of its demands, and would be of great help in raising every class issue right in the teeth of the bankers and industrialists.

Heavy Profit Gains Are Made at the Expense of Working Men

Should Elect Communists

To assure themselves a voice in the legislative citadels of capitalism, the workers should vote and elect Communist candidates to municipal, state and federal offices. The workers know that wherever there has been a Communist elected to office he has been in the forefront of every struggle of the workers, both employed and unemployed.

In view of the growing acuteness of the crisis the unemployed workers, especially, must support the Communist candidates who are the only ones pledged to fight for the adoption of real unemployment insurance at the expense of the capitalists and the federal government. It is fitting that one of the leaders of the unemployed, one of the men who as a result of his experiences in the daily struggles of the unemployed helped formulate the Workers' Bill, I. Amter, should be the Communist candidate for Governor of New York.

It signifies that only the Communist Party is ready to solve the problems that confront the unemployed. Amter as Governor would immediately swing into action to relieve the misery caused by the crisis.

All over the country there are other tried leaders of the unemployed running for various offices. They alone are ready to attack the capitalists in the interests of the workers. Support your candidates! Vote for the Party that fights for your interests! Vote Communist!

The Communist Party Election Platform Defends the Right To Organize, Strike, Picket

Hard Coal Miners Urge Strike as Maloney Acts for Sellout

MISLEADER MOVES TO DELIVER UNION TO GOV. PINCHOT

Rank and File Opposition Proposes United Front of Members of Anthracite Union and U.M.W.A. to Prepare Strike for Demands

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 16.—At the special convention of the United Anthracite Miners Union of Pennsylvania (independent), taking place in Wilkes-Barre, District President Thomas Maloney, proposed a "peace plan" between the Anthracite Union and the United Mine Workers of America (A. F. of L.). The plan calls for the resignation of officers of both unions and that provisional executive committees be appointed. The provisional executive would then appoint two members from their respective unions who with a fifth "neutral" person are to tabulate elections to decide which set of officers the miners want to elect. Maloney's plan aims to divert the members of the Anthracite Union from preparing a strike for their demands.

Many miners resent this proposal, pointing out that it will mean again a sell-out. When Maloney was asked who will appoint the fifth person, he stated the fifth person should be none other than Governor Pinchot. At the mention of Pinchot, boos spread throughout the hall. Maloney then requested that there be no demonstration in the hall.

Delegates speaking on the question, asked Maloney whether it is not a fact that Pinchot sent state troopers to smash the last strike, therefore how can we expect Pinchot to act favorable to the miners.

Father Curran proposed that Roosevelt appoint a fifth person. Another proposal was Father Coughlin. Maloney is now maneuvering and trying to make the fifth person the issue at the convention. He evades the motion to reject the "peace" plan as a whole. Many delegates are in open disagreement and are fighting Maloney on the floor.

Strong Opposition

For the first time since the new union was organized, a strong opposition can be seen against the Maloney policy. A delegate from Pittston stated: "Men, I am sick of all this peace talk. All you hear is peace, peace, peace. This damn peace doesn't give me and my wife and children anything to eat."

Another delegate from Auchincloss made a motion that the peace proposal be tabled and the five-point program, proposed by the Nanticoke Policy Committee be discussed first. This program includes preparation of strike for the demands of the miners. The convention was less attended than previous conventions. The gallery, which usually is packed with visitors, was not filled.

Joe Dougher, leader of the Rank and File Opposition, expelled by Cappelini and Maloney from the new union, appealed to the convention for reinstatement. Many delegates who know Dougher, now agree with Dougher that what he said in the past about Cappelini and Maloney is proved correct. A number of rank and file delegates are determined to fight to a finish. Others are walking out of the convention, disgusted, saying the same old sell-out policy of arbitration is being handed to us again.

Maloney on Gorman Payroll

Maloney was recently exposed as having been on the payroll of the arbitration board of the government, for the last few months at fifty dollars a week. This board, headed by Gorman, has ruled against all the miners' demands for months. Gorman recently ruled that the mine owners would deal only with the United Mine Workers of America.

The Cappellini-Maloney leadership of the independent union are cooperating with the employers and their government board in order to try to destroy the United Anthracite Union and prevent the coming strike.

Cappellini, now in jail on an arson charge, recently issued a letter from prison proposing to liquidate the Anthracite Union, of which he is State president. Maloney and Cappellini called the convention now going on here in order to put over this treacherous program. They are doing everything possible to keep the miners from engaging in a struggle for their demands, a struggle demanded by the rank and file of both unions.

The Rank and File Opposition of both unions have called for the setting up of united front mine committees, elected by the members of both unions in each mine, in order to carry forward the fight for the miners' demands. The Rank and File Opposition opposes the turning of the whole Anthracite Union over to the corrupt Boylan machine of the United Mine Workers.

Terror Drive Launched On New Orleans Jobless

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—Boasting that they will have all the "reds" in jail within two years, Emergency Relief Administration officials here have started a drive against the leaders of the unemployed.

Ida Bates, leader of an Unemployment Council local which has won relief for two hundred families, has been beaten and jailed in an attempt to smash the Council local. She will be tried today at the First Recorders Court, Tulane-Saratoga.

Tailors Strike For Demands In Detroit

Journeymen's Local Fighting for New 6-Month Pact

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—The workers of Hughes and Hatcher and the Finsterwald Clothing Co., manufacturers of men's clothing, struck here under the leadership of the Journeymen Tailors' Union 229 (A. F. of L.).

They are demanding the signing of a six-month agreement calling for seventy cents an hour for bushelmen, seventy five cents for tailors, pressers and fitters, a forty-hour week, time and a half for overtime, and equal pay for equal work for women.

Last Spring the workers struck for a union agreement, but Frank X. Martel, President of the Detroit Federation of Labor, put over a settlement together with the Regional Labor Board that gave the workers no signed agreement, but resulted in discrimination against militant workers and in all kinds of chiseling by the employers.

500 Jobless Workers Demonstrate at Relief Offices in New Castle

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 16.—Five hundred men, women and children, led by the Women's Auxiliary of the relief workers union here, demonstrated before the local relief offices yesterday demanding sufficient relief to all unemployed.

After a short meeting before the relief headquarters, two committees, one representing the men and one the women, met with the relief director and presented demands calling for doubling the present relief, free medical and dental aid, cash payment of rent, gas, coal, electricity and water, issuance of orders for winter clothing as needed, allowances to be made for young children on the family relief budgets, and jobs at union wages and conditions for all unemployed workers now on relief.

Relief Director Ormond was forced to promise that all the demands would be presented to the State Relief Commission and will report at the next open meeting of the relief workers union.

Pay Cuts Continued for Detroit County Workers

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—Two days after it had voted to increase the salary of the county prosecutor and his chief assistant by nearly 20 per cent, the Ways and Means Committee of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors decided to postpone indefinitely the withdrawal of two 10 per cent wage cuts handed out to county employes in 1932.

The salary of county prosecutor was increased from $9,600 to $11,500 a year, with a proportionate increase for his chief assistant, upon the request of Comer Krise, Republican candidate for prosecutor, who evidently expects to get elected.

At the same time that top officials are having their pay boosted, relief budgets for thousands of unemployed families are being cut 5 per cent, while new applicants are finding it increasingly difficult to get on the welfare roll.

New Orleans Furniture Workers Vote to Strike

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—At a meeting of Local 12 of the National Furniture Workers' Industrial Union a strike vote was taken, the workers voted almost 100 per cent to go out on strike, for better conditions in the retail furniture trade, and are asking the following: (1) closed shop, (2) 36-hour week, (3) for time and a half for overtime, with double time for Sundays and holidays, (4) skilled men, 75 cents per hour; unskilled, 50 cents.

Conditions in the shops here have not been anything like they should be, not only have they been working overtime but they have not been paid in proportion to the work performed.

Fight Against Bonuses for Rich Landlords and Starvation for Poor Farmers by Voting Communist.

Workers Who Vote Communist Should Join the Communist Party.

PushCampaign For Workers' Insurance Bill

United Front Congress Initiates Drive in Shamokin, Pa.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 16.—Sixty delegates from fourteen organizations met at the Northumberland County Congress for Social Security here last week to map out a campaign of support for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and to prepare for the state-wide unemployed demonstrations on Oct. 19 and 20.

Delegates at the conference represented the Communist Party, the Unemployment Councils, Garibaldi Society, United Mine Workers of America, International Workers Order, American Workers Party, Workers Protective League of Mount Carmel and Women's Auxiliaries.

The congress unanimously endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and a Northumberland County Committee for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill was elected from the floor to involve workers' organizations in the fight for its enactment and to popularize the bill among unions and groups not represented at the conference.

All organizations present at the congress endorsed the State Congress for Social Security to be held in Harrisburg on Oct. 27 and 28.

John Kuchinski, County Organizer of the Unemployment Councils and Communist candidate for State Legislature, outlined the state-wide campaign and demonstration to be held on Oct. 19 and 20 in the fight for increased relief, winter clothing, fuel, rent and genuine unemployment insurance.

After he spoke, Mike Demchak of the American Workers Party moved that these demonstrations should not receive the support of the congress but should be postponed to Nov. 24. The delegates voted to demonstrate on both dates.

Resolutions adopted at the congress demanded the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill of all candidates for office in the coming elections. The Workers' Bill, which was initiated by the Communist Party, is incorporated in the Communist election platform.

Jobless Demonstrate At Youngstown Relief Office; Get Hearing

(Special to the Daily Worker)

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 16.—More than 300 workers stormed the Youngstown relief office when County Relief Director Noble refused to meet an elected committee of workers today. When Gray, Unemployed Council organizer, reported to the demonstration of 400 on the Wick and Rayen School grounds, pointing out that only mass pressure would bring relief, the response was unanimous for a march to back up the committee despite mass mobilization of police, plain clothes men and Republic police, who attempted to intimidate the crowd.

Shouting militant slogans of action the workers compelled relief officials to recognize over seventy-five cases written on Unemployed Council complaint blanks. The unemployed remained at the relief station for over an hour to see that every case was acted upon.

This was the most militant demonstration seen in years in Youngstown. A public hearing is being organized by the Unemployment Councils to uncover the conspiracy of silence in the capitalist press and the state of the relief situation on Monday, Oct. 22, at 118 East Boardman Street.

Aluminum Workers Battle For Industrial Unionism In New Kensington Local

Constitutional Committee Is Instructed to Draw Up New Constitution Embodying Rank and File Industrial Unionism

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Oct. 16.—Rank and file members of the Aluminum Workers' Union local here are moving into action to prevent the American Federation of Labor Executive Council from harnessing their union to reformism under "industrial unionism" of the type of the United Mine Workers, with a set of top officials appointed by William Green. At Friday's meeting of the local union the rank and file forced through a move calling for the election of a constitution and by-laws committee.

This constitution committee was duly nominated, will be elected at next Friday's meeting of the local, and will report back in two weeks from that date with a constitution which, according to the wording of the motion which created it, "will embody the principles of industrial unionism under rank and file control."

Vote Forced By Members

Immediately after the motion was introduced by a rank and file leader Dave Williams, A. F. of L. organizer, tried to hold up the action by declaring that the union already has a constitution and that such a move is contrary to A. F. of L. rules. But a vote was forced through by the rank and filers in which the motion was carried almost unanimously.

Almost every nominee is a rank and filer, the few reactionaries which were named by friends of the officialdom refusing to serve on the committee.

Action for the election of a new executive council was also forced through at the last meeting, and many of the rank and file leaders who comprise the slate for the constitution committee were likewise named as candidates for the executive council. These will be elected at the next meeting.

President Paul Howlett's threatened resignation failed to materialize, but the latter's attitude toward leaders of the rank and file movement has noticeably altered and now he rarely attempts to rap them out of order when they are speaking from the floor, having learned that they have the full support of almost the entire union membership.

Revive Arrest Threat

Williams has revived a former threat to have the workers arrested who rented the post office box which the "Committee for Rank and File Control" uses, and is vainly attempting to disconcert these leaders with talk of bringing in the Department of Justice on an investigation of their leaflet.

"Red" Giordano, one of the Williams' machine, tried to pass a motion thanking the New Kensington police force and Burgess for helping the aluminum workers during their last strike. Rank and filers attacked the motion, however, and when a vote was taken Giordano's resolution was turned down unanimously by the membership.

These leaders also spiked an attempt by Williams to strike the words "rank and file control" from the motion establishing a constitution committee.

The aluminum workers are fully alive to the danger of being saddled with a John L. Lewis-industrial union by Green and company, hence their eagerness to write a constitution of their own before the A. F. of L. dictates one.

U. S. Farmers Elect Delegate For Soviet Trip

Julius Walsted to Make Survey of Collective Farms in U.S.S.R.

Julius Walstad has been elected as the delegate to represent American dirt farmers on the friends of the Soviet Union delegation, which will reach Moscow in time for the Nov. 7 celebration. Walstad, endorsed by the Farmers National Committee for Action and the United Farmers League, as well as by tens of thousands of other dirt farmers, will make a thorough survey of State, collective and communal farms in the Soviet Union.

The newly-elected delegate has been active in the struggle for better farm conditions in South Dakota, his home state, and was recently arrested with 16 other farmers for stopping an eviction of a debt-ridden tenant-farmer.

Walstad, as well as the other delegates, will speak at a mass send-off to take place at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., on Friday evening. All interested in having the delegation obtain answers to questions regarding the Soviet Union while in the U.S.S.R. are urged to come to the send-off, where such questions will be collected and given to the delegation.

Fight Against Bonuses for Rich Landlords and Starvation for Poor Farmers by Voting Communist.

Farm March In Minnesota Wins Relief

Two Hundred Destitute Farmers Present Relief Demands

CARLTON, Minn.—Two hundred farmers, under the leadership of the United Farmers' League, marched on the county relief offices here, held the court house for four hours, and presented their demands for sufficient relief, medical aid, free cattle feed and endorsement of the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill.

Despite the refusal of the relief officials to listen to the demand, and despite their avowal that they had not received copies of the demands in advance although communications setting forth the demands had previously been mailed to them, the farmers, individually and through their spokesman, R. Tanttila, demanded full payment of all relief in cash, increased relief to single unemployed and poor farmers, no discrimination in the giving of relief, free feed for cattle and hot lunches for school children.

Immediate relief was granted to farmers who had previously been denied relief and allowances were increased in several cases presented.

A committee was elected to represent the farmers of Carlton County at the State Relief Conference to be held in St. Paul on Oct. 28 and 29.

Vote Red Against the Menace of Fascism!

Jobless Leader Asks Action on Hunger March

Sullivan Urges Grounps to Intensify Their Preparations

Asking for intensification of the entire campaign leading up to the state-wide hunger march to converge on Albany on Oct. 31 to present demands for a special session of the State Legislature for enactment of winter relief and the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, Richard Sullivan, secretary of the New York City Unemployment Councils, yesterday appealed to all working-class organizations to carry forward preparations for the march.

Sullivan's statement follows:

"The Wall Street banker, Herbert Lehman, governor of New York, has flatly refused to call a special session of the State Legislature or take any other action to provide winter relief.

"'I am sure that the unemployment insurance question will come before the regular session next year,' he declared when representatives of the United Action Conference met with him Saturday. At the last special session, when representatives of workers' groups presented relief demands and called for the enactment of the Workers' Bill he answered, 'You will get neither this bill nor any other at this session.' In the same manner as Roosevelt, he now puts off action to some future date.

"These promises will not feed hungry children; they will not clothe the unemployed this winter, nor heat the cold flats in Harlem. The brazen answer of the governor is proof that he will not act without pressure of the masses.

"He told a delegation in July, 1933, that 'Your program will be considered only if there is sufficient public interest indicated.'

"That public interest has been illustrated by the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill by hundreds of working-class organizations throughout the state. This interest must be turned into active struggle.

"The executive mansion in Albany must be deluged with postcards setting forth the demands of the unemployed. Every organization, the workers and farmers, professionals, students and youth must be rallied in support of the hunger march to Albany. All workers' groups should immediately elect delegates from among their membership for participation in the march, and get behind the campaign to raise money, food, blankets and other necessities for the march.

"In every town and city where the governor speaks in his election campaign, delegations should visit him demanding a special session of the State Legislature for enactment of the jobless workers' demands, and for feeding and housing the delegates while on the march and in Albany.

"Every assemblyman's home should be picketed until he calls upon the governor to convene a special session of the legislature.

"Hundreds of marchers from throughout the state, arriving in Albany on Oct. 31, will force the governor to change his mind."

Newark Union Leaders Will Speak at the Jersey Thaelmann Rally Today

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—A "free Thaelmann" demonstration at which representatives from several local labor organizations will speak will be held at 8 o'clock tomorrow night in Military Park, Broad Street, here. The demonstration has been called by the Newark branch of the American League Against War and Fascism.

U.S. GOVERNMENT LOANS MILLIONS TO MILL OWNERS

Federal Officials Grant Huge Subsidies to Textile Bosses—No Relief for Thousands of Underpaid Textile Workers

NEW YORK (L.R.A.)—Three mills in Chattanooga, Tenn., district have received a total of $344,700 in Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans. They are: W. B. Davis & Son, Inc., Graysville Hosiery Mills, and Aycock Hosiery Mills. The loans were obtained through Textile Mortgage Corp., and will be used "to pay their bank loans in closed banks and a sufficient additional sum to assure their carrying on an enlarged program," according to the Daily News Record of Aug. 21.

Botany Mills of New Jersey has received a loan of $1,000,000 from the government, and U. S. Finishing Company a like amount.

The Booth Manufacturing Company of New Bedford has been granted a capital loan of $300,000 by the R. F. C., it was reported on Oct. 8. The Taber Mill of New Bedford had previously received a similar loan.

M.E.S.A. Local Urges Unity in Auto Industry

Demands Removal of Byrd from Auto Labor Board

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—A motion urging the Mechanics Educational Society of America, independent union of tool and diemakers, to issue a call to all unions in the automobile industry for united action was passed at a meeting of Local 9 of the M.E.S.A. Sunday.

The motion asked for united action around the following points: 1—The removal of Richard L. Byrd as "labor" representative on the Automobile Labor Board; 2—Abolition of the Labor Board and the Auto Code; 3—The drawing up of a Workers' Code in place of the present manufacturers' code.

The passing of this motion marks not only a step forward toward unity, but is a setback to the Mathew Smith clique in control of the M.E.S.A., who have steadfastly opposed united action in defense of the interests of all automobile workers.

New Orleans Strike Wins Reinstatement Of Fired Relief Men

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—Relief workers employed at the City Park project here struck last week, following the firing of forty-five workers, elected a committee under the leadership of the Unemployment Council, and forced the relief office to reinstate the discharged workers. The men set up a permanent organization on returning to work, despite the announcement by the relief office here that it would refuse to meet with them collectively in the future.

The workers have protested against the terrorist tactics and discrimination practiced by the supervisor, foreman and an office worker, Raymond, Riley and Tobin, and demanded their removal. Rubber boots for workers employed on the lagoon, and raincoats and shelters are demanded during rainy weather.

Detroit Jobless Plan Fight on Relief Cuts

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—Sixty delegates of various organizations, at a relief conference in North Detroit Saturday, held in Polish Chamber of Labor Hall, mapped out a program of struggle for increased relief and against the new 5 per cent cuts in the family budget that the welfare authorities are trying to put through.

The conference decided to attempt to secure relief for eleven needy families in that section, and to organize a demonstration to demand a 20 per cent increase in the family budget, winter coal, increased medical and dental aid and other demands.

Survey in Steel City Shows Workers' Homes Are Unfit as Dwellings

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 16.—A survey of housing conditions in the city's First, Second and Sixth Wards just released by the University of Pittsburgh Bureau of Business Research draws a factual indictment of the degradation of the working class by the steel-dominated ruling class here.

The survey comments: "These three wards present one of the gloomiest housing pictures in the city of Pittsburgh." One of these is the "downtown" ward, the other two are known as the "Strip" district.

Three-fourths of the houses in the Second and Sixth Wards have no hot water, and over that percentage of the dwellings in the Second have no bathtubs or showers.

Of a total of 5,957 occupied dwellings, 767 are pronounced "unfit for habitation," and 1,518 need structural repairs.

In the First Ward, 90.4 per cent of the houses have no central heating system; in the Second Ward 98 per cent have none; and in the Sixth, 94.1 per cent.

In the Second Ward, 126 occupied dwellings have no plumbing of any sort.

More than 43 per cent of all the dwellings surveyed were built over fifty years ago. Over 88 per cent of the houses are occupied by tenants.

STRIKERS WIN CASH PAY

SEQUIM, Wash., Oct. 16.—Striking because they were to be forced to take their pay in canned goods, a hundred Sequim cannery workers won the promise of cash for all back pay and went back to work to finish the stock on hand.

A Communist Vote Is a Vote Against War!

Nebraska C. P. Candidate Assails Fascist Terror

Says Fight Against the Fascists Is the Major Issue in Campaign

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR

JOHN J. SCHEFCIK, Communist candidate for Governor of the State of Nebraska, announced that one of the major struggles facing the workers and poor farmers in that region is the fight against rapidly developing fascism.

"During the campaign here, while we are fighting for relief and insurance of the unemployed and material aid for the impoverished farmers, our fight for the right to strike and organize and against the fascist bands that have been attacking workers and farmers in the Loup City area, has become a central issue," declared Schefcik.

In this drought-stricken country fascism flourishes, with the most bestial intimidation and attacks by armed gangs, peace officers, courts, etc., on the workers and farmers, aimed to break up ther organization and stifle their struggles for relief.

The Farmers Holiday Association, the Unemployed Councils of three towns (Arcadia, Loup City and Grand Island) formed a united front to support the strike struggles of the women workers in the big creamery at Loup City, where they worked at miserably low wages and under the most terrible unsanitary conditions and speed-up.

We held a joint meeting with these girls one day last June. The County Chairman of the farmers' organization presided at this meeting. The leader of the Unemployed Councils, a girl striker, Bert Sell, a well-known farmer of Arcadia, and myself, were the speakers. We organized a committee of 25 to visit the creamery bosses to present our demands. As a result of the united fight of the workers and farmers with the strikers, some of these demands were granted.

Upon our return to the Court House steps where the farmers and workers were waiting for our report, an army of thugs, armed with blackjacks, swooped down on the assembly, screaming, "Kill the nigger" (the unemployed organizer), "Get the woman," etc. Fifty-year-old Bert Sell was struck down, his skull broken wide open, his ribs broken and his kidneys terribly injured, as the thugs kicked and trampled him as he lay unconscious on the ground.

The doctors believe that Bert Sell will never be a well man again. I escaped injury only by getting behind a great tree as the thugs rushed upon us.

Fascists Attend Trial

The story of the jailing of the Negro organizer, his wife and myself during those terrible hot days last summer has been told. The first trial where we were convicted and sentenced was attended by 100 armed fascists.

Five times high-powered rifles were used to bombard the home of Floyd Booth, the young Negro unemployed organizer, tearing holes in the sides of his little home, damaging his furniture and barely missing Booth and his wife as they lay in bed.

Now the second trial has been held—our appeal to the District Court. Again we were charged with "inciting to riot," although all the rioting was carried on by the fascist bands who attacked our meetings and shot up the home of Booth. This second trial was turned into an educational forum for the workers and farmers who packed the court in militant solidarity with the defendants. Because of this solidarity, the armed fascist bands were absent from the second trial and the court itself was less openly hostile, although clearly intent on carrying through the frame-up, but in a more concealed manner than at the first trial.

Perjured Testimony

Despite the masterly defense put up by the International Labor Defense attorney, Bental, and the local defense attorney, and their thorough exposure of the perjury and contradictory statements of the state witnesses the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Throughout the appeal of the defense attorney and my own address of 10 minutes to the jury, the jurors had sat there stolidly, determined to do the will of the bosses. The verdict of guilty, returned in the face of the clear proof of perjured testimony, surprised both the judge and the prosecuting attorney. The former soon recovered his equilibrium, however, and beamed approval at the jury, and sentenced us to $100 fine each and 30 days in jail. Booth's wife was released.

The indignation of the workers and farmers was so great that the judge was forced at the same time to reduce our bail to $300 each, when we filed notice of appeal, to the State Supreme Court.

We now have less than 90 days to prepare the briefs, and must raise funds at once for the court transcript. We believe this appeal should be made, as this case involves the constitutional rights of the unemployed workers and farmers, of the Negro masses, and of all toilers to organize and fight against starvation and for adequate relief.

Defense Funds Needed

The farmers, bankrupt by the crisis, the Roosevelt policies and the drought, cannot raise the necessary funds. Neither can the unemployed workers. We must, therefore, appeal to the workers still in the factories, to all friends and sympathizers of the struggles of the farmers and unemployed workers to help us raise the necessary funds and to mobilize protests against the fascist terror in Nebraska.

We need $500 and need it quickly. Contributions should be sent to the Mother Bloor Defense Fund, International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St., New York City.

Mother Bloor Tells How Mobs Fired on Home of Negro

WHAT'S ON

AFFAIRS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

Boston

James Casey, managing editor of the Daily Worker, speaks at Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St., Oct. 27, 8 P. M.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Annual Workers' Press Concert, Sunday, Nov. 4 at Mason Theatre, 127 S. Broadway. Concert Program. Prominent speakers.

Chicago, Ill.

Concert and Dance given by John Reed Br. I.W.O., No. 546, Sunday, Oct. 21st at Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Halloween Party and Masquerade Dance, Sat., Oct. 27th at North Side Workers Hall, 548 Wisconsin Street. (1900 North on Larrabee Street). Auspices: Unit 419 C. P.

Bunco Party and Dance given by Unit 404 at Viking Temple, Sheffield Ave. and School St., Thursday, Oct. 18, at 7:30 p.m. Good music.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

HARVEST Festival, Bazaar and Dance, Wednesday, Oct. 17th at L.S.D. Hall, 1057 Hamilton Ave. NW. Herman Curtis and his Colored Band. Admission 10 cents.

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE Philadelphia Workers Bookshop, 46 N. 8th St., 2nd floor, announces the opening of a circulating library. Membership $1.50. Rental on books 2c a day.

REGISTER early. Limited classes. Workers School, 908 Chestnut St., 5th floor. School opens Oct. 29th.

THE 17th Anniversary of the Soviet Union will be celebrated, in conjunction with a mass Election Rally, on Nov. 3 at Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian Sts. All working class organizations keep this date open.

Bridgeport, Conn.

REPORT of delegates to Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism will be given at a Mass Meeting at American-Russian Sokol Hall, 500 Hallett St., Thursday, Oct. 18, 8 p.m.

Detroit, Mich.

WORKERS Movies Thursday, Oct. 18, at Ferry Hall, 1343 E. Ferry. Two shows 7-9 and 9-11. A 2-hour program of real living, working and fighting conditions of workers of California. Adm. 13c.

Philadelphia, Pa.
First Time in Philadelphia!
PRIZE WINNING PLAY
"NEWSBOY"
by Naturefriends Drem Group
RED DANCERS
in a new repertoire
"STRIKE SECRET"
N.F. Scout Group
• DANCE •
Saturday, October 20th
—8:15 P. M.—
Kensington Labor Lyceum
2914-26 N. 2nd St.
Adm. in advance, 35c; at door, 40c.
Nature Friends Branch, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

DAILY WORKER
CONCERT
FRIDAY, October 19th, 8 P. M.
Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian Sts.
M. J. OLGIN
Editor, Morning Freiheit, Speaker
"DEL," CARTOONIST DAILY WORKER, IN CHALK TALK; EMILE BABAD, FROM "ARTEF"; GABRIEL BRAVERMAN, VIOLIN SOLOS; BERNICE CORNELIUS, ACCOMPANIST.

Farmers, Vote Communist for Debt Cancellation, and for the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill.

Aspinook Textile Workers Defeat Wage Cut Attempt

Keller's Treachery Cannot Stop Fight Of Paterson Workers

Looking for Leadership from Rank and File in Struggle Against Wage Cuts

By a Worker Correspondent

PATERSON, N. J.—The silk workers are disgusted with the A. F. L. leadership. They are looking for leadership from their rank and file committees. They all know that they were betrayed and sent back to work without winning any of their demands, and that some of the bosses tried to give them a wage cut. Some of these workers are still out on strike for this reason. They are putting up a fight to stop this wage cut, and to hold the little bit they had before the strike.

The silk workers know Keller for what he is. They know him as a strikebreaker, and as a misleader of the working class, a betrayer at a time when they needed real fighting leadership to lead them to victory, to win their strike and their demands. But he had the strike headquarters locked the day the strike was sold out, and he sent the workers back to work without winning one of their demands, to face a wage-cut in some mills. Keller tried to demoralize the workers so the bosses would win the strike, instead of organizing and preparing the workers to fight against the betrayal and sell-out by Gorman and Co.

Lewiston Has Little Money for Teachers, But Pays Guardsmen

By a Worker Correspondent

LEWISTON, Me.—Some of the members of the school board claim it is impossible to finance the night school this winter. They claim some of the teachers are overpaid.

This we know is not true because the city hired five regiments of the National Guard as strikebreakers during the great textile strike.

Some of the workers were forced to leave their jobs in the shops and go guard the mills for $1 a day. There are a lot of workers very much dissatisfied with belonging to the National Guard. A lot of them had families to support while they were out. They realize that the bosses were only using them to fight fellow workers who tried to get a decent living wage.

Pickets Hold Solid In Connecticut Plant Against Injunction

Police and Injunction Fail to Break Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

JEWETT CITY, Conn.—Attempts of the bosses to force a 15 to 20 per cent cut down the throats of the workers at the Aspinook plant here met with strong opposition. The militant leaders of the workers called a strike, which held 100 per cent solid, and defeated the wage cut.

The bosses used every means to crush the strike. Failing to get the sanction of the local government to call in the militia for "protection," Wild Willie Broadfoot and Silly Phil Johnson, in charge of the plant, pulled their "ace in the hole," and secured a Superior Court injunction against the workers, forbidding picketing, "intimidation," etc. This little plan acted as a boomerang, for all picket lines were tripled following its inception.

The company enlisted the aid of the State police, men paid by taxes secured from the workers, in an attempt to break the strike by brute force. The few scabs that went back to work following the company's repeated pleas did not go in because they wanted to, but because the company had, through years of autocratic policies, so deeply instilled the fear bugaboo into the workers that some of them were unable to think clearly for themselves, and were herded into scabbing.

Strikers Win Removal of General Mill Manager

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The employees of the Aspinook Plant at Jewett City, Conn., struck before the general textile strike, and stayed out after the sell-out, and defeated a 10 per cent wage cut. They obtained the removal of the hated general manager, Bill Broadfoot. During the strike, H. W. Jamieson, a straw boss in the dyeing department, proved by his actions his solidarity with the striking workers. Consequently, when he died this week, 150 workers went 50 miles by automobile to Providence to attend his funeral. This shows what happens when a foreman sticks with his own class, instead of licking the boots of the bosses.

30 Delegates Sent To Anti-War Congress From Boston District

By a Needle Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass.—From this district there were about 30 delegates sent to the Congress Against War and Fascism in Chicago. A few of these delegates paid their own expenses, others were sent by various organizations and local unions.

A delegate was to have gone from the Scandinavian Workers' Club, but, after the money had been appropriated for his expenses, a delegate from the strike came to make an appeal for funds to support the textile workers' strike and the money that was to have been used for the delegate was given instead for the strikers.

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

How to Write for Advice

Comrade H. M. writes in as follows: "Please advise what causes gas in the stomach and what remedy to employ? Thanking you in advance."

* * *

Dear Comrade: It is impossible for us to answer your question without more information. Gas in the stomach may be caused by a great variety of things, ranging all the way from tumors or ulcers of the stomach or intestines, intestinal bacteria of various kinds, constipation, wrong eating habits, to the nervous habit of swallowing air. Quite naturally, the treatment for these conditions is equally varied.

We should like to know your age, sex and general health (including significant loss of weight and strength if any). In particular, we should know whether you eat at regular hours a fairly balanced diet, taking sufficient time to chew well and to be in a fairly calm frame of mind just before, during and after eating. Are your bowels regular? Any diarrhea or constipation? Does the gas tend to come up or go down? Is it associated with cramps or any other sort of pain? Is there nausea or vomiting? Does it occur usually at a fairly definite time after meals?

If you will write us again, giving us more information, we shall be glad to try to answer your question. At the same time, we feel certain you will not be offended if we use your letter to point out to our readers some of the difficulties confronting us in conducting a health column. In the first place, there are, of course, many medical problems that even with full information we cannot help to solve; a personal visit to a good doctor, and perhaps even special tests, are necessary. Secondly, we receive a great many letters similar to yours, which we cannot answer for lack of specific information on one or several important points.

Workers' complaints are so varied that we do not feel much would be gained by submitting a rigid outline to be followed. Specific details of great importance in one case would be totally irrevelant in the next. But the following points may have a distinct bearing in the individual case.

1. Age, sex and general physical build and condition of health.
2. History of any illness to which the family has particularly been subject.
3. Any past diseases or operations, which might have a bearing on the complaint.
4. As accurate a description of the complaint as possible. For instance, if it is a pain, whether it is sharp or dull, brief or continuous, where it is felt and whether it shoots to any other part of the body; when in relation to time of day or to any bodily functions it is felt; how frequent are attacks.
5. Any other symptoms related to the chief complaint. Any general symptoms, such as, loss of weight and strength, or any disturbance of bodily functions connected with the complaint. In this connection, negative information is frequently important; for instance, in a position relating to the digestive system, as in the example above, it is important to know that other digestive complaints, such as pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea or constipation, are absent, if such is the fact.

In conclusion, we wish to emphasize that we don't want our readers to feel that they must invariably write us a lengthy life history before we can help them. But if they realize that giving sound advice by mail is frequently very difficult, we are sure they will try to give us as accurate a description of their complaint as possible, and in addition any further information which might help us out.

Contributions received to the credit of the Medical Advisory Board in its Socialist competition with Del, Mike Gold, Harry Gannes, Jacob Burck, David Ramsey and Helen Luke, in the Daily Worker drive for $60,000. **Quota—$1,500.**

Coll. by Board .....$ 8.00
Previously received 136.15
Total to date $144.15

NOTE:

We publish every Wednesday letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and their struggles to organize. Please get these letters to us by Monday of each week.

Every day of the Roosevelt New Deal shows the growing need of the Daily Worker. But the Daily Worker needs $60,000 to be able to deal more fully with the struggles of the working class. Support the Daily Worker! Send your contribution today to the $60,000 drive.

Workers in New Bedford Suffering from Effect Of Gorman-Green Sellout

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The workers here are still dizzy from Gorman and Green. The work is bad, not much work to be had. The boss claims it will pick up in two or three weeks. After all our fight it looks to us as if it will never get any better with that bum gang. Lots of misery and we can't pay our rent. It certainly looks as if this winter will be worse than ever.

Boss Tries to Get Away With Paying Girls $2 For 24 Hours of Work

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Recently at the opening of a new addition to the World Clothing Exchange, one boss hired something like 25 girls for the opening. After putting in 14 hours of work the first day and 10 hours the next day, we were offered $2 for the two days. After a heated argument with the manager and the big boss we persuaded them to give us $3 per day.

Shoe Union In Portland Expanding

Industrial Form of Organization Wins Support

By a Worker Correspondent

PORTLAND, Me.—The influence of the great national textile strike left its roots right here, too. The organizational work of Local 27 of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union began to give results. Two big mass meetings took place, and a considerable number of new members joined the organization.

The shoe workers here feel the need of a militant union to lead their battle against the N. R. A. wage-cuts, which leaves their pay 26 per cent less than last year, while profits increased. They want to avoid the fate of the local textile workers who were caught in a critical moment without organization and leadership. The day is not far distant when Maine will also be organized. We are falling in line.

At our last meeting we took up the question of the form of organization to follow, industrial or craft. The militants pointed out the advantages of the industrial form to the workers, as it was practiced in New York, and led to getting higher wages, as against the old A. F. of L. form of dividing workers up into crafts. The craft system, they showed, leads to bureaucracy, and a bigger official machine, and also the splitting of the workers' ranks, whereas the industrial form, when controlled by the rank and file workers themselves, means a policy of militant struggle for improved conditions. They pointed to the Lynn situation, where the Eagle reamers went out alone, without the support of anyone. The arguments were well received by the workers.

Our discredited renegade, Mr. Bixby, came out with a demagogic speech, claiming to be in agreement with industrial unions in general, but asserting that the form we have in Boston and Haverhill are industrial, not craft unions. But he did not convince us, but rather only exposed himself as being always against new and progressive unions in the workers' movement.

It should be mentioned that our local decided, and had asked the General Board not to pay him any of the workers' money, but it seems that Mr. Israel Zimmerman, who was appointed editor of our national paper, the United Shoe and Leather Worker, by the Resident Executive Board, and who has never been elected to any office by the rank and file workers themselves, is Bixby's patron, and sees to it that he gets $10 every week to carry out his dirty job. When we asked the national office who sent him here, they claimed (hat nobody did. They don't even know that he gets paid. In this way the workers' money is wasted. But he will be forced to go soon. He is already too much discredited around here.

ISU Heads and Police In Mobile Block Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

MOBILE, Ala.—There was a mass meeting of seamen and longshoremen called at the foot of Government Street and the river front, Wednesday, Oct. 10. This meeting was called to take strike action. The I.S.U. leaders did everything in their power to keep the indignant rank and file members from taking action.

Due to the fact that we had to write leaflets with crayon, we naturally were not able to publicize this meeting very much. However, about 100 Negro and white seamen and longshoremen showed up. We were unsuccessful in having a good meeting because the police attacked it. We finally had our meeting in the I.L.A. hall.

Since the sentiment for strike was so widespread, especially among the longshoremen, they eagerly accepted our proposal for immediate action, but this action was kept back by their local leader. After two delegates from the M.W.I.U. spoke on the spread of the strike and strike action, there was such applause that the president, Thomas, said that he would fine one or two longshoremen if they didn't "hush" their mouths. He said he would not fine them this time, but they must keep their mouths closed all during the meeting.

While the rank and file were definitely for strike action, their president, Thomas, kept telling them to have patience and wait for orders from Ryan.

There was strike sentiment also among the shipyard workers. At the mass meeting several boilermakers came directly from work to the meeting and were very much disappointed when they were told that the police broke up the meeting.

Shoe Workers to Meet To Prepare General Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass.—A concerted effort is being made by the shoe manufacturers of Boston to enforce a 15 per cent wage cut, with the aim of smashing the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union. One of the schemes used by them is to starve the shoe workers. There are at present about 4,000 unemployed shoe workers in Boston alone. In New England generally there are now between 60 and 80 per cent of the shoe workers unemployed. Another scheme the manufacturers are using is to call a meeting of their shop crews and threaten to move out unless a wage-cut is accepted by the workers. In several shops the bosses are feverishly working towards establishing company unions.

An N.R.A. "investigation" committee from Washington is at present in New England to investigate the shoe situation. Many of the union officials feel relieved with the presence of this "investigation" committee, because they themselves are unwilling to mobilize the shoe workers for struggle. According to the reports this committee is to carry on its "investigation" and report to the N.R.A. in Washington.

The rank and file shoe workers know and remember from their bitter experiences of the past, with the State Arbitration Board, and the famous "settlement" by Frances Perkins of the shoe strike of August, 1933, which resulted in a wage cut, that there can be no hope in such "investigations."

The demand that an Emergency Convention be called is being made by many workers not only in Boston, but in many shoe centers of the "United," such as Haverhill, Lynn, etc. The purpose of this convention will be: to prepare for a general strike, to establish a uniform minimum wage for the skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled shoe workers; for shorter hours; for the struggle for immediate unemployment relief, and for unemployment insurance.

At present the Stitchers Local of Boston is the first one to call a meeting of its unemployed members, to organize to secure immediate unemployment relief. A committee will be elected to secure relief from the city and state for the many starving shoe workers and their families. This committee will visit the other locals and call for the election of similar committees in order to be in a position to carry on the struggle for relief much more effectively.

Shoe Shop Pays Even Below NRA

Discharges Attempted Through Physical Examinations

By a Worker Correspondent

LOWELL, Mass.—In the stitching room of the Laganas Shoe Co., there is a foreman who is playing his part in the slave-driving N.R.A. There are many girls in this room who cannot earn their minimum, no matter how hard they work. The bosses raise so much hell that the girls are afraid to ask for a time card. Of course this is just what the bosses want. However, the more advanced workers refuse to let these slave drivers get away with this and at the end of the week the owners are forced to make up the difference in pay to meet the minimum. Nevertheless, the majority of the workers are not receiving their pay allowed by the N.R.A., as low as that is. Complaints given to the union officials produce no results whatever.

Yesterday the boss came out with a new trick. He told those who couldn't make their minimum wages that they would be examined by a doctor and if found "sick" they would be laid off until they recovered sufficiently to be able to make the minimum wage. This, of course, is an attempt to speed up the workers to produce more shoes at less cost to the company. At the same time the slower operators will be weeded out by having some fake doctor declare that these workers are "sick" and need a rest.

One girl has already been asked to report at the office for a physical examination but she refuses to do this, and I think that the Laganas Shoe Co. is heading for a lot of trouble if they continue these tactics, because the workers are pretty sick of being treated like slaves.

Share-the-Work Plan in Lane Cotton Mill Is Not Enough to Live on

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, La.—At the Lane cotton mill here the conditions continue to grow worse and worse for the workers. The few that are at work have 30 hours per week for the most part, which would be all right if they were making enough to live on.

The code wage is in effect in most cases, but it is not enough for the proper maintenance of one person, while there are many who are trying to support a family on wages of 30 cents an hour. In many cases, at the same time, the price of food has gone up as much as 35 per cent.

Many workers are on a system of share-the-work. I work one day, and some one else will work the next day.

Many of the children of the mill hands have not sufficient clothes (or the proper clothing) to attend school, and only a very few have the proper food for their growing bodies.

There are numbers of people here who yet believe in the schemes advanced by Huey Long—his Share the Wealth Society. There are thousands that do not yet know that every time the large corporations are taxed, they in turn tax the people. The workers are always the ones who pay.

Conditions Are Worst In Shop of 'Friendly' Boss

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass. — Mr. Barney Feldman, the owner of the Banner Shoe Co. of Boston, poses to his workers as a radical and a friend of the workers. The truth of the matter is that he repeatedly attempted through many schemes to organize a company union in his shop and that conditions in his shop are of the worst kind. The workers are exploited to the limit. I want to report on two cases of recent happening in this shop. First about one girl that he fired because she dared to demand to be paid for several hours of work she performed. Second, about another case where a girl was fired because she went to the ladies' room in another department.

A few weeks ago, 15 per cent of the workers' wages was taken out of their envelopes, and only after threats of the union to call a strike, was this returned.

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

An Apple a Day

(And of course no offense meant to our comrades of the above section, who being good Communists all, agree that preventive is preferable to restorative medicine.)—As fall is here and its great variety of the old standby, the apple, with it, we print a couple of contributions for the use of those who haven't had the gas shut off yet; this one from Chicago:

"May I offer a recipe for a delicious, nourishing pudding? A loaf of raisin-bran bread, stale (the one I used was a week old!), soaked for half-an-hour and then squeezed out and flaked. Add three or four medium-sized apples cut in small pieces, a beaten egg, and a little canned milk thinned with water. If you haven't the egg, use more milk. Mix well and turn into a greased baking dish. Sprinkle with brown sugar and chopped nut meats. Bake in a moderate oven about 45 minutes. Serve hot or cold, either 'as is' or with corn syrup. You can't imagine how good it is until you try it.

"Another variant of bread-and-apple pudding is to add one or two sliced bananas. Also: a simple, foolproof, uncooked frosting for cake can be made by adding two teaspoons of hot water to a cup of confectioners' sugar (sifted). Mix well, then add more hot water, drop by drop, until consistency is right for spreading; be careful not to thin it too much. No flavoring is necessary. The frosting is smooth and shiny and does not dry out at the edges, nor crack.

"'In the Home' is a fine and indispensable department in the Daily Worker and I think that it should be allotted at least a quarter page once a week. If other comrades write in on this, I'm sure it will be done.—Comradely, Audrey Linn."

Comrade Natalie G. asks, "Did you ever try this kind of apple souffle? It's swell. Bake five or six green apples, put them through a strainer or potato ricer, mix into the pulp a cup or more of sugar, and the stiffly beaten whites of three or four eggs. Bake in hot oven for about fifteen minutes. Serve plain, or with cream if possible."

And Comrade Husband has a method of making a delicious apple-pancake (of eggs, milk, flour, and a pinch baking-powder and salt); you make a rather thin pancake batter, with as much egg in it as the budget will stand; stir into it a large apple, peeled, cored, cut in small slices and sauted in a little oil until lightly browned. Add also about one rounded tablespoon sugar, more or less to taste. Pour enough of this batter into small greased skillet just to cover bottom of pan, brown, turn over, and brown on other side.

Place on plate and sprinkle lightly with sugar. Continue until batter is used. As there is a good deal of frying connected with this recipe, the apples so used would probably not keep many doctors away; those with uncertain digestive systems would better take their apples raw or as described in the first two recipes. (But if your constitution can deal with them—are these pancakes delicious—with bacon!)

Contributions received to the credit of Helen Luke in her Socialist competition with David Ramsey, Jacob Burck, Del, Harry Gannes, Mike Gold and the Medical Advisory Board, in the Daily Worker drive for $60,000. **Quota—$500.**

Total to date $5.40

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$400 Received from N. Y. Central Committee of IWO

A CONTRIBUTION of $400 from the City Central Committee of the I. W. O. makes up almost half of New York's total. The sections in this district are also heavy contributors, Section 14 sending in almost a hundred dollars.

New York must continue sending in amounts close to a thousand dollars every day, if the 8-page paper is to be published after Election Day. All workers' organizations must try every means to fill their quotas immediately. Readers should contribute and make collections today.

Received Oct. 15, 1934 $1,104.11
Previously received 17,501.65
Total to date $18,605.76

DISTRICT 1 (Boston)

Rox. Cross Unit Sec. 9	4.21	Club, Fitchburg Mass.	30.00
Rox. Unit 1, Sec. 2	3.75	Intl. Bk. Shop	2.89
Rox. Unit 3, Sec. 2	3.15	H. Sarkisian	1.00
Brighton Unit, Sec. 1	2.00	A. Karwosky	.25
Finnish Workers		A. Nadell	.25
		Zallman	.50
		Lanesv'le Unit	14.00
		Anonymous	1.70

Total Oct. 15, 1934 $6370
Total to date $965.39

DISTRICT 2 (New York City)

Sec. 16	$ .90	O. Wemberex	1.00
Sec. 16	21.67	A. Vander Molen	.75
Sec. 17	22.62	C. H. Kricheco	1.00
Sec. 17	8.00	N. Gustafson	2.00
Sec. 17	10.00	W. Winkler	1.00
Sec. 18	16.00	Anonymous	1.00
Sec. 18	11.60	E. J. Sherman, Sec. 3, Unit 4	5.00
Sec. 18, Unit 2	15.00	Br. 64, I.W.O.	1.00
Sec. 11	14.43	City Central Com.	
Sec. 11	52.29	I.W.O.	400.00
Sec. 11	9.00	A. F. P.	3.00
Sec. 15, Unit 16	2.15	Com. Louis	.35
Sec. 15, Unit 6	6.50	Unemployed	.20
Sec. 15, Unit 14	5.00	Anonymous	15.00
Sec. 15, Unit 9	8.00	Col. by A.	
Sec. 15, Unit 18	7.25	Stergivu	3.00
Sec. 15	24.25	D. W. Med. Adv.	
Sec. 15	23.14	Board	5.00
Sec. 3	3.00	D. W. Med. Adv.	
Sec. 3	.75	Board	3.00
Sec. 14	92.11	Wm. Allegro	2.00
Sec. 14	29.25	Anonymous	5.00
Sec. 14	1.65	Coll. by Gurin,	
Sec. 5, Unit 20	15.00	Yainter Union:	
Sec. 5, Unit 12	7.50	Leber	.50
Sec. 5, Unit 13	.50	Hendelsman	.50
Sec. 5	6.70	Sam Banks	1.00
Sec. 5	19.82	A. K.	2.00
Sec. 20	5.56	Rose Gottlieb	1.00
Sec. 20	3.75	M. Verunen	2.00
United Council Wking Women	8.37	Joan Goodrich	1.00
United Council Wking Women	7.60	H. Hirschorn	1.00
United Council Wking. Women	38.98	M. Kooperman	1.00
Kirschner	1.00	Red Party Ella May Br., I. L. D.	2.05
			3.00

Total Oct. 15, 1934 $964.69
Total to date $8,965.40

DISTRICT 3 (Philadelphia)

H. Tillman $1.00

Total Oct. 15, 1934 $2.00
Total to date $2,506.92

DISTRICT 4 (Buffalo)

Coll. by Roch. Sec. Tag Day	$28.02	Parini, Unit 3	2.50
Costa Unit 2	3.35	Phil Ray, Unit 5	2.00
Chaney Dixon, Unit 7	3.50	Day Unit Unit 101	2.00 1.65
Total Oct. 15, 1934			$43.02
Total to date			$218.69

DISTRICT 8 (Chicago)

J. Marticek	$1.00	Morris Nulsen	1.00
Dr. G. O. Vennesland	1.00	B. L. Kirkpatrick Ind.	2.00
G. Contos	3.00		
Total Oct. 15, 1934			$6.00
Total to date			$1,626.61

DISTRICT 9 (Minnesota)

Chassel, Unit. $5.00 J. Mackay 4.20

Total Oct. 15, 1934 $9.20
Total to date $285.00

DISTRICT 10 (Omaha)

Carl and Laura Wicklund $. 50

Total Oct. 15, 1934 $ .50
Total to date $25.60

DISTRICT 14 (Newark)

John Smith, Jersey City $1.00

Total Oct. 15, 1934 $1.00
Total to date $237.61

DISTRICT 15 (New Haven)

P. Peterson, Stratford $1.00
P. Kononoff, Torrington 2.00

Total Oct. 15, 1934 $3.00
Total to date $231.71

DISTRICT 16 (Charlotte)

Coll. by G. Willians, Durham

Z. Firbe	$1.25	S. Spathonis	.25
S. Kotrokois	.35	A. Mann	.15
Ch. Pappas	.50	H. Plato	.25
E. H. Bowling	.25	M. Kountis	.50
H. Katz	.25	J. Couch	.25
W. S. Jones	.25	G. Sams	.50
M. Maynor	.25	J. Velonis	.50
Dan Roger	.25	Roy Smith	.25
Al. Miras	.50	A friend	.25
G. Williams	1.25		
Total Oct. 15, 1934			$8.00
Total to date			$67.25

DISTRICT 21 (St. Louis)

M. B., Arkansas $1.00

Total Oct. 15, 1934 $1.00
Total to date $5.00

Coll. by V. Feldstein:

J. Lebetz	$ .25	Lithuanian A.L.D. L.D. Br. 71	4.00
A. Kleppel	.25	Col by Victor Feldstein, Sec 11 Dis 2	
M. Lervin	.25	P Hanchow	1.00
R. Pearlman	.25	H Rebbs	1.00
Vallath	.25	W Winter	.50
Klippa	.50	O Lauer	.50
P. Margolis	.25	Sering	.50
P. Schubert	.25	A Courval	.50
Kioze	.50	Nat Hellman	.25
M. Roman	.25	Max Lorenz	.25
S. Cohen	.25	A Rothkowitz	.25
Jamaca	.25	H Skolnick	.25
Coll. by F. Eckloff, Iron Mt., Mich.:		J Kernpff	.25
Fritz Johnson	1.00	Vaneck	.50
John Mahoney	.50	Greenberg	.25
Martin Wireen	.50	A Jacobs	.50
Lito Gioacciau	.50	S Ferri	.50
Orvin Makie	.50	Spazi	.25
Cash	.25	Geo. Noslak	.25
Litz	.25	Lerner	.50
John Jackson	.25	Metsga	1.00
S. Anderson	.25	V Feldstein	1.00
Paul Peterson	.25	F Roman	.50
T. H. Gorman	.25	Kurth	.50
Barber shop	.25	D Roman	.50
Herbert Beard	.10	G Schoenfeld	.50
Coll. by Astoria, Ore:		Col by Chassel, Mich. Unit 2	
V. Koshela	.25	Aille & Emil Lassila	1.00
A. Pakonen	.50	John Lassila	1.00
A. Pakala	.50	Working Women's Club	.50
E. Myntle	.50	Vieno Tormala	.50
V. Koskela	.25	Miigo Lassila	.50
E. Engstrom	.25	John Tarmala	.50
P. Mustonen	.50	Chas. Peterson	.25
A. Piippo	.50	John Laiti	.25
A. Pikkala	.50	Mary Laiki	.25
E. Lippala	.50	Henry Tormala	.25
F. V. Wyrtkaula	.25	Col by John Mackay, Ironwood, Mich.	
O. Runttila	.25	Bessemer Woman's Club	1.00
S. Mathila	.25	John Kristo	1.00
S. Koski	.25	Wm Simo	.50
Coll. by Paul Dale:		Viktor Vuorinen	.50
A farmer	1.00	Henry Karju	.25
P. Dale	1.00	Mikka Harju	.25
A. Sotka	.50	Ida Huhtala	.25
S. Mathla	.50	Jacob Lahti	.25
J. Trepula	1.00	Edla Haanpaa	.05
C. Jurva	.25	Lanna Kevari	.05
S. Mathila	.25	E Lehto	.15
Wm. Parhu	.25	Col by J. Dicicwicz, Poughkeepsie, I.W.O.	
K. Paananen	.25	Sam Taub	.25
S. Mattila	.50	Leo Steinman	2.00
Coll. by Lydia Maalta:		L Forber	.25
No. Ironwood Women's Club	1.00	A Toplansky	.25
No. Ironwood Sec.	1.00	B Shames	.25
Sana Lake	.50	I Pannor	.25
Lydia Maalta	.50	J Levine	.25
I. E. Palo	.50	Sam Born	.25
A. Jkela	.25	J S Werner	2.00
Mrs. Kangas	.25	I Glenn	.25
Erno Huanpou	.25	G Gontar	.25
Nick Haglund	.25	Jos. Hawks	.25
Carl Hakari	.10	A Friends	.25
A Humakka	.10	Jos. Diclewicz	.25
J Sillanpaa	.10	John Szymanski	.25
Sanna Kangas	.10	I Diamond	.50
Vienna Kangas	.10	Rose Pannar	.50
Col. in Astoria, Ore.		Col by Rose Simanich, Roundup, Mont.	
T Laine	1.00	Rosie Simanich	.50
John Sandberg	1.00	J Simanich	.25
E Mynth	.50	Marion Simanich	.25
Anna Yrjana	.50	H Krogman	.25
E Pehkivunen	.50	Sam Fragacich	.10
E Pehkivunen	.50	Frank Fhanka	.05
Marie Jerijarvi	.25	John Simanich	.10
E Mynth	.25	Anna Nose	.10
Marie Jerijarvi	.25	Edna Romana	.10
E Mynth	.25	Sam Maclan	.10
John Lurna	.25	Julia & Marion & Rosie Simanich	.30
A. Kivisto	.25	John Simanich	.25
Mrs. Hammer	.25		
Col by John Kalvelis			
Lithuanian A.L.D. L.D. Br. 71	1.00		

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50 EAST 13th St. New York, N. Y.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

FOR NEWS OF THE CHINESE SOVIETS

New York City.

The "Daily" gets better and better. The editorials on the textile strike were swell.

I will enclose a check for five dollars. I wish it were fifty thousand.

Would it be possible to give us news more regularly of the Chinese Soviets? They deserve world-wide mass support, and very slowly are people learning to think about them. I was shocked a few days ago to learn that Agnes Smedley's magnificent "Chinese Destinies" had sold only 500 copies. Truly we ought to be ashamed of that.

H. R. F.

* * *

NOTE: More news about the Chinese Soviets means more space in the Daily Worker. We must work towards accomplishing this, towards building the circulation and for the success of the financial drive.

Reviews of Agnes Smedley's book, and excerpts from "The Red Army Marches," have been carried in the feature page of the Daily Worker. "Chinese Destinies," and "The Red Army Marches," are recommended to every reader of the Daily Worker for a vivid, factual, inspiring picture of the achievements of the Chinese Soviet Republic and the indomitable courage of the Red Army

'Red' Farmer Obtains Food To Support Textile Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In Plainfield, Conn., after the general textile strike was called off, the Lawton Mill did not reopen for a few days. The strikers, some 700 of them, were desperately hard up for food. The neighboring farmers gave plenty of vegetables, but there was no meat. So two members of the Strike Relief Committee were approached by Mr. and Mrs. Hokkanen, Communists and Finnish farmers, and they set out to find a cow and the funds to buy her with. They persuaded a farmer to sell a fine cow for $28.

Then began an endless pilgrimage from farm to farm, collecting quarters, halves and dollars at every farm. There was a lengthy conference on how much they could give, and who else in the neighborhood would give.

At the end of an exhausting day, the two comrades and the two strikers had collected $32.25 from poor farmers in a small neighborhood. They bought the cow; a laundryman, once a butcher, volunteered his services, butchered her, cleaned her, cut her up. A tremendous stew was made and everyone was well fed.

At a strike relief dance that Saturday, Mrs. Hokkanen, a well-known Communist, was hailed by everyone as "Hello, sweetheart!" Thus the red scare was overcome in a little New England town where during the strike everyone had been warned of the Communist menace.

The strikers were more impressed by Communist actions than by the wordy alarms of the capitalist press. They learned from this instance as from the work of the Communists throughout the general strike, that the Reds are the best and most militant fighters for the interests of all workers.

The Daily Worker can Better Aid Your Struggles if You Build its Circulation.

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THERE are few people in America today who deny that the country is in a crisis, or that the middle class has been shaken to its depths by the "mysterious" breakdown of capitalism.

Anyone with ordinary political eyesight can see it plain. All the Rooseveltian maneuvers, often convulsive and irrational, like the writhing of a fatally wounded animal, are part of the evidence.

Yes, it is surely plain enough to everyone but H. L. Mencken. That smug old Philistine remains the chief Babbitt of our time. If any youngster who has grown to maturity in the years since the crisis began wishes to know how the comfortable middle-class felt before the Great Collapse of 1929, I would recommend that he buy a copy of the Saturday Review of Literature, for October 6.

He will find there an essay by H. L. Mencken, in which this old museum piece of Babbittry repeats his stale monologue. This time on the rumor of a proletarian literature that has reached the ears of the aged reactionary. He denies that the thing exists, or can ever come into being. The arguments he employs to prove his case are so pathetically shallow, that I am sure the youngsters will be amazed.

Was this the literary critic who dominated the American intellectual world for a decade? Yes, children, it was; because he was speaking for the most shallow, self-satisfied, illiterate and vulgar class Philistines history has yet known. Never had there been a ruling class with so much material power in its hands, and with so little culture. Today, it is shattered; the best members of it are awakening to Communism; others are in complete despair, and live on public relief; others dream of an American Hitler.

Few have been spared the bitter lesson of catastrophe. They are definitely changed, all but their slightly ludicrous Fuehrer. A thousand miles in the rear of his army, he gives the old commands. And nobody listens, except to jeer.

* * *

nsolent Ignorance

MR. MENCKEN still preserves, like a withered courtesan, traces of his former gaudy style. It amuses no longer, since insolent ignorance is often forgiven to a young and beautiful girl, whereas in a painted old flapper it becomes somewhat obscene.

With all the ignorant valor of a haughty debutante Mr. Mencken sets out to prove the following points:

1. There is no proletarian literature in America, despite the "loud cutcries for it. There has been a large effusion of emetic short stories about life on the one-crop farms and in the steel mills."

2. Proletarian writing is dull, and will always be dull and unreadable. "If you doubt it, go to the nearest bookshop specializing in sexology and revolution, and take a look at the current radical periodicals."

3. There were a few lively revolutionary authors in the days of the old Masses, "but all these bright lads have been purged from the movement on orders from the Moscow Habbukuks, and their successors show none of their engaging liveliness. The New Masses, indeed, is one of the dullest sheets ever heard of, even in radical circles."

4. These younger writers are such nonentities that even Moscow, which bosses them around, has little use for them. "Indeed, they seem to be debarred even today from the cataracts of champagne and the caviar as big as golf balls of the Soviet Embassy. They may be entertained there, but if so it must be in the garage."

5. They are failures, these proletarian writers. Most of them tried to write for the Cosmopolitan magazine and make money, but failed. The poets could not write sonnets, and so turned to revolutionary free verse. The chief poem of this "Volga school" is the composition of "an elderly and immensely respectable gentleman who is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and a Litt. D. of a Baptist university."

6. Its literary critics, "so-called," are even more plainly inferior. Most of them are young men with disinclination for a steady job. But they failed to impress the world of money-literature. A choice was open; either to become hack journalists, "with maybe an occasional check from a pulp magazine," or to turn "Mormon or cannibal," (meaning Communist).

7. Since Communism is the latest fashionable fad among the youth, just as once Imagism was the magic word, then the New Humanism, then Anglo-Catholicism and religion, then Technocracy, and finally Sexology; these young failures are adopting Communism. It is a convenient fad with which to cover one's nakedness.

8. But it won't last. "Probably not more than a few years. Long ago I drew up and printed a chart of American quackeries, including the literary." None of them lasted for more than a few years.

9. And the revolutionary literati who have rich fathers will return to safety, but the others will vanish from the scene. They are cowards. "Their job is not to fight, but to think. They do it badly, but still they prefer it to carnage."

* * *

A "Passing Fad"

AND there is your essay on proletarian literature by a leading bourgeois critic of American letters.

Not one proletarian book or theory has been discussed. The man simply does not read. His mind is a hash of newspaper headlines, and little else. It is the mind of an inferior reporter on a tabloid newspaper, sensational, flashy and abysmally ignorant of all the profound life-and-death issues.

To answer such an essay in detail is a waste of time. I have outlined it here to furnish my readers with a spectacle.

This little pot-bellied Philistine ,with his little bank-account, and his little private conviction that nothing can ever happen to him, thinks the social revolution is a passing fad. It will blow over in a few years, as will its literature. There was never a World War, a Russian and Chinese Revolution, or a world crisis of capitalism. All this is the invention of a few dull writers who have failed to have their pieces accepted by the Cosmopolitan magazine. Why do they try to scare him with these "emetic" fables?

Back of it all, of course, is fear. A few years ago Mr. Mencken began to accumulate property, it is reported. All his thinking is now saturated with the complexes of a property-owner. It is significant that he never attacks the Fascists with this same scorn. There, evidently, he finds nothing to fear.

* * *

Contributions received to the credit of Mike Gold in his socialist competition with Jacob Burck, David Ramsey, Harry Gannes, Helen Luke, Del and the Medical Advisory Board, in the Daily Worker drive for $60,000. **Quota—$500.**

Dr. G. O. Vennesland	**$ 1.00**
Joan Goodrich	**1.00**
Rose Gottlieb	**.50**
A. F. P.	**3.00**
Previously received	**$101.98**
Total to date	**$107.48**

A MARXIST CLASSIC . . . For the First Time in English

Not only a wealth of biographical detail, but important expositions of fundamental aspects of Marxism with special reference to the Paris Commune

ARE PROVIDED IN

Letters to Dr. Kugelmann

By KARL MARX

Introduction by V. I. Lenin

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COMPLETE CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

Bestial Torture of Ernst Thaelmann And Other Workers Told in Sworn Statements by Former Nazi Victims

Was Repeatedly Beaten During 1½ Years Imprisonment

ERNST THAELMANN during his present imprisonment was beaten repeatedly with leather whips and steel rods.

Workers who have been in the Nazi concentration camps, relating the horrors they saw and experienced, tell first-hand stories of how the heroic leader of the Communist Party of Germany has been repeatedly and often beaten during his imprisonment.

"In June, 1933, two prisoners, after they had first been fearfully tortured, were brought to a barn in which there was already another prisoner. In the evening this barn was burned to the ground. The camp prisoners constituting the fire brigade were not allowed to open the barn. The charred remains of three corpses were rescued from the debris. Among them was that of a Jewish artisan from Nuremberg by the name of Schloss."

* * *

THIS is one of the sworn statements made by victims of the Nazi terror and collected in a pamphlet—"Letters from Concentration Camps," a book shortly to be published.

The statement in this case is that of a peasant, B. H., who was arrested and taken to the Dachau Camp.

Among other things things he declares:

"On August 1 seven Storm Troopers were brought to camp who were accused of being sympathetic to the Communists. They were given the same 'treatment' as the Communist functionaries that are brought to camp.

"The Storm Troopers, Amuschel and Handschuk, were beaten on the soles of their feet, then Soviet emblems were branded on their flesh with burning cigars and cigarettes, and their sex organs were burned away.

"When the Brown fiends had had enough of the pains of the tortured victims, they applied water hose to their rectums in order that the strong stream should tear their insides completely.

"Amuschel could no longer walk, he had to crawl on hands and feet to camp, which was soon to be his camp of death. Amuschel died on August 2 and Handschuk on August 3 as a result of the frightful tortures they had been put through."

* * *

THE twenty-six-year-old Ruth M. relates:

"On April 18, 1933, I was arrested at my house by 20 Storm Troopers and two policemen and brought to police headquarters. On April 28 I was taken from there to the dungeon on General Pape Street. There I was locked up in a cellar and severely maltreated."

She was then kept in a cell with six other women.

"We had only two blankets with which to cover ourselves. We were punched every day and beaten with leather whips. In order that we should feel the strokes all the more, water was poured over us and our clothes were fully drenched.

"But the most terrible thing was that we were compelled to witness the scene of several women being strapped to a wooden horse (hobby-horse) and right before our very eyes raped by Storm Troopers."

* * *

V. P., a clerk, who for six weeks was dragged about through various Storm Troop dungeons in Berlin, relates his experiences as follows:

"After my arrest I was brought to the Viehhof Storm Troop barracks. I was beaten at my examination. I was then taken to the cellar. There I had to stand in a hole filled with water. Later my hair was cut off, that is, it was practically torn out.

"During all this I was constantly beaten. One day I was brought to a different room, where I was strapped to a trestle and fearfully beaten with oxhide whips and rubber truncheons. I fell unconscious.

"When I came to about 40 Storm Troopers were standing about me. They were drunk for the most part. Each of them took some water in their mouth and then spat in my face, at the same time yowling and laughing with joy."

The same witness tells how:

"In September, 1933, five workers from Berlin-Reinickendorf were brought by the field police to police headquarters on Alexanderplatz. The finger-nails were torn out from the unfortunate victims with pincers. But the worst and most disgusting torture they had to bear was the camphor injections the bestialized wretches made in their urinary canals."

* * *

IT MAY be thought that such things were exceptional and unauthorized. But B. L., a Berlin locksmith, says:

"There was a definite impression that specially selected sadistic inhuman creatures were in charge of the Hedemann Hell. Several names of these Brown torturers whom I have not forgotten shall be known to the world. They are Storm Troopers Ehlers, Merk, Bergmann, Pohlens and Kain.

"Troop Leader of the Berlin Storm Troop section, Ernst, knew and knows of these tortures, for he very often came at night for inspection and saw our faces covered with wounds and dripping with blood. He saw that the walls of the rooms were covered with blood.

"He also knew the punishment system. This included the 'counted off' blows, 25 to 50, upon the covered or bare body. There were the 'running up and down' blows from head to soles of the feet. There was the 'rubbing down' with (1) bare fist, and (2) fist with brass knuckles.

"There was the 'Gleichschaltung' (unification), which meant that the prisoners had to whip each other. During the 'rubbing down' we had to sing military marching songs at the top of our lungs. If we no longer could sing, loudspeakers were installed in order to drown the cries of the tortured."

* * *

THESE accounts are full of almost unimaginable horrors, but there is more than horror in the courage which they reveal. In spite of all tortures it is but rarely that prisoners can be forced to give information.

There is, among other things, a record of Ernst Thaelmann, who has been imprisoned for a year and a half, and repeatedly beaten with leather whips and steel rods.

A harness maker, Kantov, who was held for ten months in Storm Troop dungeons and in the Sonnenburg Camp, writes:

"Once I was informed by the attendant that the leader of the German Communist Party, Comrade Ernst Thaelmann, who was also being held in custody at the central police station, had been visited by foreign correspondents. The gentlemen of the press wanted to photograph our leader.

"But he refused and remarked: 'If you do want to take photos, you might photograph those victims of fascism who lie lacerated and mutilated in the other cells. Go there and do your photographing.'

"When these gentlemen declared their willingness to help provide him with better food, he refused their offer with the remark that he would accept no treatment which would render him an exception to his comrades. He would eat the same food as his comrades ate."

Even in chains Thaelmann remains the leader of the German workers. The fight for his release is a fight to help all the sorely tried thousands of Nazi victims. It is a fight to rescue the German masses through the destruction of fascism!

ERNST THAELMANN

Trade Union Articles In New Issue of C. I.

NEW YORK.—The October 5th issue of "The Communist International" (No. 19) contains two more articles on the strike struggles and trade union work in the United States. There is also in this issue an article on the British Trade Union Congress, one on the Soviet textile industry, and two book reviews.

The full contents of No. 19 are:

The Struggle Against Company Unions—by B. Sherman.

The British Trade Union Congress at Weymouth—by A. Lozovsky.

The Background of the General Strike in the Textile Industry—by Sam Brown.

Organized Struggle Against Spies and Agents-Provocateurs (From Experiences of Illegal Party Work in Germany)—by Albert Muller.

A Book on Soviet China—Reviewed by L. M.

"Vom Kaiserhof Zum Reichskanzel!" By Goebbels—Reviewed by L. Madyar.

The success of the Daily Worker $60,000 drive means a better, larger newspaper. Donate and get donations today. Send the money immediately to the "Daily."

Oct. 'Labor Unity' Is Vital Issue for Union Workers

LABOR UNITY, official organ of the Trade Union Unity League, October issue, 5 cents.

* * *

Reviewed by LEO THOMPSON

NO worker, and especially no trade union officer or active worker, can afford to miss reading the October issue of "Labor Unity," official organ of the Trade Union Unity League.

From beginning to end this issue is filled with articles and information vital to every worker and trade union functionary. The movements and struggles in the basic industries are thoroughly covered. Articles on textile, marine, steel, coal, food and needle trades give a representative picture of the events, the developments and the lessons in each of these industries.

The feature article, by Jack Stachel, Acting Secretary of the T. U. U. L., on "The Great Textile Strike and Its Betrayal" examines in detail the rise of the strike movement in the textile industry and its culmination into the great national strike. The factors making for the strike, the issues and grievances, the role of the rank and file, the sabotage and opposition of the trade union bureaucracy, are taken up in detail.

Stachel analyzes the role of the Government, the N.R.A., of Gorman, MacMahon and Green & Company and explains how it was possible for these forces to knife a strike the size and importance of which the country has never seen before. At the same time the role of the Lovestonite renegades (Keller, etc.) and the Socialist Party leadership is taken up.

The character of the "settlement" and its meaning for the workers and the role and activity of the left wing forces in the strike, as well as the section dealing with the lessons of the strike and the tasks facing the textile workers now, makes this one article a document of outstanding political importance.

* * *

WITH hundreds of seamen on strike in North Atlantic ports, led by the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Joint Strike Preparations Committee, the article sues in the strike is extremely important.

The problem of company unions, which becomes greater every day, thus far has received little attention in our trade union press. The article on "The Growth of Company Unions—and Our Tasks" by Bill Gebert raises some fundamental questions regarding our attitude, approach and activity within these company unions in our effort to win the workers to real, fighting unions. Gebert details some valuable experiences of the Chicago comrades in this work. With the increasing importance of work within these unions as a major task facing us, the article of Gebert is indispensable for an understanding of some elementary and political tasks facing us.

The article "For Unification of the Trade Union Movement" likewise is a document of profound political importance and establishes the attitude of the T.U.U.L. on the basis for unification of the trade union movement. The tasks and the perspective before the American labor and trade union movement are raised very sharply in this article.

* * *

TWO articles discuss the anti-working-class activity of the Communist renegades and "left" reformist misleaders, in the story of "The Knitgoods Workers Strike" by Ben Gold, and "Muste Misleaders in Southern Illinois" by Ralph Shaw.

With the danger of war and fascism creeping ever closer the contribution, "Fascism and the Trade Unions" and "War Threatens the Youth" are timely and valuable.

Andrew Overgaard writes of the decisions and work of the Second National Convention of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, and Nat Ganley describes the victories forced by the Detroit food workers.

Workers' organizations in the steel, coal, marine and textile industries should order special bundles of this issue for widespread distribution, as well as in the needle trades. It is well worth the price of five cents. Order from Room 326, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

Imperialist War Plans Featured in 'Economic Notes,' L.R.A. Bulletin

NEW YORK.—Three topics concerned with imperialist war feature the current issue of Labor Research Association's monthly **Economic Notes**, just released. These are articles dealing with the expansion of chemical plants, chemical company profits in the last war, and a summary of the munitions industry hearing in Washington.

L. R. A. also, in this number of **Economic Notes**, summarizes its original compilation of "New Deal" expenditures, showing the exact amounts of money thus far proured out by the Roosevelt government for the "relief" of bankers, industrialists and rich farmers as compared with the meagre "dole" given the unemployed.

Present economic trends—production, consumption, prices, employment, wages—profits of leading companies and the background of the banana workers' strike against the United Fruit Co. in Costa Rica are other high spots of the bulletin.

Twelve subjects in all are covered in a factual way useful to speakers, organizers and other active workers. Obtain copies of **Economic Notes** at 5 cents a copy from your local Workers' Book Shop or directly from Labor Research Assn., 8 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

LABORATORY and SHOP

By David Ramsey

SCIENCE AND THE NEW DEAL

One of the first acts of the Roosevelt administration was the reduction of all government expenditures for scientific research. Hundreds of trained technicians and research scientists were dismissed, important scientific work was ended or drastically curtailed, and the whole pace of scientific activity showed a marked slackening. The only fields of scientific endeavor that were unaffected by this sabotaging of reasearch were those that were intimately connected with the administration's preparations for war and conquest.

The retrogression of government scientific activity under the new deal was not admitted by the apologists for capitalism. They ignored such facts as unemployment among technical and scientific workers; they passed over the deliberate contraction of research. Instead there was a great deal of talk that the new deal would bring on a great golden age of science and that the scientists would lead the American people out of the crisis to the promised land of plenty.

After twenty months of the new deal the scientific representatives of the administration have at last admitted that the scientist has been completely ignored by Roosevelt. Unemployment among technicians is larger than ever. In New York City, for example, 98 per cent of architects are unemployed. The chemist who is lucky enough to land a job works for a bootlegger or for a pirate gold and silver concern engaged in smuggling precious metals into the country. At one large engineering school the graduates of the last four classes have been unable to get a single engineering position.

* * *

THE situation has become so desperate that certain of the reactionary scientists who are directly connected with the administration cooked up a very pretentious plan to put scientific research on its feet again. An examination of this plan which is called the Recovery Program of Science Progress reveals that it is nothing but a futile gesture, designed mainly to carry on the illusion that the new deal has something to offer to the technician and scientist.

The plan was sponsored by the National Research Council and various technical societies. It was drawn up by Dr. Karl T. Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Alfred D. Flinn, the director of the Engineering Foundation.

The underlying concept of the plan was taken from the planned direction of scientific research in the Soviet Union, with the fundamental difference, that it is unrealizable in a capitalist economy. It was the purpose of the Recovery Program of Science Progress to put unemployed scientists to work solving important technical and scientific problems. Over a period of six years the modest sum of $16,000,000 was to be spent. The term "modest" is not inaccurate when one remembers that the German dye trust spent almost as much money in developing synthetic indigo for commercial purposes. And by comparison with the $250,000,000 that the Soviet Union spent last year for research purposes, the sum desired by Compton and his associates was certainly not staggering.

Nevertheless, even this modest proposal was turned down by the administration on the grounds that it had no authority to spend money on research. This is the same administration that gave the big bankers and industrialists billions in so-called loans, and is spending other billions for the construction of the largest and most deadly war machine in the world.

* * *

THIS was to be expected from a social system that kills workers in order to save a few pennies. It is not interested in the great problems that confront science, and which can only be solved by large-scale research involving the cooperative efforts of thousands of scientists and the expenditures of many hundreds of millions of dollars. For the sake of its profits and war aims, it is systematically stifling all creative efforts that cannot be turned into dividends or instruments of death and destruction.

Some technicians and scientists may tend to blame this action of the administration on Roosevelt or some other individual in the government. They should remember that it is impossible to really plan research under capitalism. The various groups of capitalists could never agree on what projects should be tackled first. In addition they would sabotage the work from the start since they would be anxious to keep the monopoly rights on their secret patents and inventions.

The fundamental prerequisite to the planning of scientific research is a society which puts the consideration of humanity above the interests of parasitic coupon clippers. It is only a workers and farmers' government which can introduce social and economic planning, and also plan the organization of scientific work. The example of the Soviet Union proves this conclusively. There science is applied in every field to build socialism, and in turn the building of socialism is the material basis for the planned reconstruction of science itself.

It is ironical that the capitalists who sabotage the advance of science raise the bogey that socialism means the death of scientific thought. They claim that in the Soviet Union the theoretical scientist is discouraged.

But the facts show that it is under capitalism that theoretical research is discouraged unless it has the promise of bringing in quick profits. The Nazis as always are the frankest about this matter. They say bluntly that they are not interested in theory, that they want no relativity Jew like Einstein. Their science students must specialize in all branches that have a direct bearing on war. All other fields are non-Aryan, that is, they cannot be used to kill people.

* * *

IN the Soviet Union, on the other hand, there is intensive work in all fields. The workers realize that all branches of science are interrelated. To stifle certain phases of science means eventually to destroy the basis for further scientific progress. Consequently there is no field of science which does not receive large sums of money, and in which remarkable headway is not being made.

The scientists and technicians of America must demand that they be given jobs on scientific projects that will benefit the workers, farmers and the poor middle class groups of the country. But in their fight for jobs and economic security, they should remember that the true liberation of science from the fetters of capitalism awaits the proletarian revolution. In joining the working class in this struggle to overthrow capitalism, they are also taking the only course that will ensure intellectual freedom for themselves and establish the foundation for boundless progress in science.

Lab and Shop was slow to enter into socialist competition with the other features of the paper in the Daily Worker drive for $60,000, because the column appears only twice a week. But the editor assures the column that it is regarded as one of the regular features, and with this encouragement Lab and Shop rushes into the fray with an appeal to its readers to raise $250 in the name of socialist science.

Thus while the column appears but twice a week, Lab and Shop starts out to raise half of the quotas set by such big shots as "Red-Eye Mike" Gold, the hard-bitten veteran of the cultural front. If we pull together, comrades, we can raise our quota before the other features attain their goals, despite our late start. Let's go, comrades and fellow-scientific workers!

TUNING IN

7:00-WEAF—Danny Malone, Tenor
WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
7:15-WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
WOR—O'Brien and King, Songs
WJZ—Plantation Echoes; Mildred Bailey, Songs; Robinson Orchestra
WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
WOR—The O'Neills—Sketch
WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
WABC—Paul Keast, Baritone
7:45-WEAF—Frank Buck's Adventures
WOR—Studio Music
WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF—The Patsy—Play, With Mary Pickfort, Actress
WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
WJZ—Execution Alley—Sketch
WABC—Easy Aces—Sketch
8:15-WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
8:30-WEAF—Wayne King Orchestra
WOR—Larry Taylor, Tenor
WJZ—Lanny Ross, Tenor, Salter Orchestra
WABC—Everett Marshall, Baritone; Elizabeth Lennox, Contralto
8:45-WOR—Hysterical History—Sketch
9:00-WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian
WOR—Footlight Echoes
WJZ—20,000 Years in Sing Sing—Sketch., With Warden Lawes
WABC—Nino Martini, Tenor, Kostelanetz Orchestra
9:30-WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
WJZ—John McCormack, Tenor
WABC—George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedians
9:45-WOR—Variety Musicale
10:00-WEAF—Lombardo Orchestra
WJZ—Dennis King, Songs
WABC—Broadcast to and From Byrd Expeditions: Warnow Orchestra
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
WJZ—Beauty—Mme. Sylvia
10:30-WEAF—National Forum
WOR—Variety Musicale
WJZ—Danty Orchestra; Harry Richman, Songs
WABC—Mary Eastman, Soprano
11:00-WEAF—Kemp Orchestra
WOR—Moonbeams Trio
WJZ—Comedy Sketch
WABC—Nick Lucas, Songs
11:15-WEAF—Robert Royce, Tenor
WJZ—Coleman Orchestra
WABC—Dailey Orchestra
11:30-WEAF—Coburn Orchestra
WOR—Dance Music
WJZ—Foreign Trade—George N. Peek, Foreign Trade Adviser to President Roosevelt, at Export Managers' Club Dinner, Chicago

Contributions received to the credit of Del in his Socialist competition with Mike Gold, Harry Gannes, the Medical Advisory Board, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and David Ramsey, in the Daily Worker drive for $60,000. **Quota—$500.**

Total to date $2.55

Little Lefty — **What A Summation!** — ***by del***

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1934

Communists and Scottsboro

HEYWOOD PATTERSON and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro boys, from the death house at Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Alabama, have issued sworn statements that they want the International Labor Defense and its lawyers exclusively to handle their defense. They decisively repudiate the shyster tactics of those who would wrest the legal side of their defense from the hands of the working class. The statements of Patterson and Norris, condemned to death by the Alabama Jim-Crow courts of the capitalist class, make it more difficult for Samuel Leibowitz, and the Negro preacher misleaders, to disrupt the Scottsboro Boys' legal defense.

The Daily Worker and the Communist Party were the first to call the attention of the masses to this now famous case. The Communist Party saw at once that the nine Scottsboro boys were the innocent victims of a frame-up by the Southern lynch courts which are controlled by the employing class and its lynch gangs. The Communist Party since that time and to the present moment, has exerted every effort to rally millions of toilers to the defense of these young Negro boys. The mass campaign, launched by the Communist Party and carried on by the International Labor Defense, has stayed the hands of the lynch courts for three and a half long years, while every agency of the Southern bourbons has cried out that the Scottsboro boys must burn.

For three and one half years, the mass power of the working class of the whole world has kept these innocent Negro boys alive. At every step in the case the Negro reformist misleaders, the Uncle Toms, who fawn for crumbs from the bosses' table, unsuccessfully have tried to weaken and split the mass defense which has so far saved the Scottsboro boys from death. These Negro misleaders, Judases to their race, have tried to soft-peddle the mass defense and render the Scottsboro boys defenseless before the "mercy" of the lynch courts. They have attacked the Communist Party's leadership in the case, and tried to behead the defense through their "red scare."

• • •

TODAY, in the midst of its election campaign, the the Communist Party emphasizes more strongly than ever, the need for rallying millions throughout the world to SAVE THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS.

The Scottsboro case is a symbol of the oppression by the employing class of the whole Negro people. The capitalist class rules and exploits the workers, and maintains its state by splitting and dividing the workers; the capitalist government marks the Negroes for the most brutal, ruthless suppression, discrimination and exploitation.

The fight for freedom for the Scottsboro boys is the fight for the freedom of the whole Negro race from oppression by the capitalist class and its government. The fight for the Scottsboro boys is a fight against the whole lynch terror against Negro toilers, the fight against Jim-Crow and discrimination, the fight for equal rights for Negroes.

The Communist Party in the present election campaign, as one of the seven major demands of its program, demands freedom for the Scottsboro boys; calls for a fight "AGAINST JIM-CROWISM AND LYNCHING; FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR THE NEGROES AND SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE BLACK BELT; FOR THE NEGRO BILL OF RIGHTS."

The Communist Party's congressional election program is the program for the complete overthrow of the entire rotten capitalist state and system; for the setting up by the workers and farmers of their own government.

The Communist Party knows that, as the congressional election platform states, when the workers have set up their own government, that this revolutionary government "WOULD PROCEED AT ONCE TO THE COMPLETE LIBERATION OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE FROM ALL OPPRESSION, SECURE THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION OF THE BLACK BELT, AND WOULD SECURE UNCONDITIONAL ECONOMIC POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EQUALITY."

In the Soviet Union as soon as the workers had carried through their revolution, their own workers' government ended all discrimination against any race.

The same revolutionary path will liberate the Negro people in the United States.

As an important part of its election campaign the Communist Party calls upon all workers and farmers to FIGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS. FIGHT JIM-CROWISM. FIGHT LYNCHING, BOTH LEGAL AND ILLEGAL. FIGHT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR NEGROES AND FOR SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE BLACK BELT.

A vote for the Communist Party is a demand for the release of the Scottsboro boys, a vote for freedom and equal rights for the Negroes.

VOTE COMMUNIST.

JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND STRENGTHEN THE FIGHT FOR NEGRO RIGHTS. BUILD THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM FOR THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS.

AAA and Elections

BIDDING for election support of the impoverished farmers in the coming elections, Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace, yesterday "criticized" the practice of limiting industrial production and price-fixing as hurting the farmer.

By this "criticism" Wallace wishes to appear before the millions of poverty-stricken farmers as their spokesman and defender.

But what Wallace is doing is a typical Roosevelt trick. He is bidding for the election support of the impoverished farmers, while the administration, of which he is a part, is actually assisting only the biggest and wealthiest industrialists and landowners.

In addition, Wallace's talk of ending the limiting of production fits in quite nicely with the plans of the big Wall Street monopolies, who are at the present moment finding it necessary to remove some of the earlier N.R.A. production restrictions in their fight against the small, non-monopoly producers.

Wallace offers the small, impoverished farmers nothing at all. He bluntly declares that the criminal A.A.A. crop-reducing program will continue destroying crops so that the big landlords and grain producers can reap huge profits at the expense of the small producer, who is being crushed to the wall, and the city workers, who must give new plunder to the Wall Street monopolies, which market the country's food.

• • •

IT IS only in the program of the Communist Party for the relief of the impoverished farmers that the millions of mortgage-ridden, drought-stricken small and middle farmers can find any relief from the burdens that oppress them. The Communist Party in this election fight, as in all its agrarian struggles, organizes for the ending of the hated A.A.A. program, for the cancellation of all mortgage debts which chain the small farmers, for adequate government relief.

This demand is expressed in the farm plank of the Communist Party Congressional Platform:

"For the repeal of the A.A.A.; for emergency relief to the impoverished and drought-stricken farmers without restriction by the government and the banks; exemption of impoverished farmers from taxation; cancellation of debts of poor farmers; for the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill."

Wallace's farm program is part and parcel of the whole Roosevelt "New Deal," with its infamous destruction of food amid the hunger of the masses, in order that a handful of wealthy landowners and monopoly middlemen can gather a harvest of increased profit.

• • •

WHATEVER differences Wallace has with some of the practices of the N.R.A. are only differences reflecting the antagonism between the big landowners and the Wall Street monopolies over the price of manufactured goods, the landowners being eager for lower prices of the things they have to buy.

In the coming elections every Roosevelt agent, every capitalist candidate must be confronted with the aroused anger of the small farmer and city workers, who face pauperism as a result of the Wallace-Roosevelt N.R.A.-A.A.A. program.

Place Communists in the legislative halls to extend the fight against the rich landowners and the Wall Street monopolies, against the mortgage sharks, and for an adequate relief program! Vote Communist against the Wallace crop-destroying program!

The Dawson Case

THE La Guardia administration is preparing to slash the meagre relief handed out to the jobless of New York.

This is the meaning of the recent attacks upon the employees within the Home Relief Bureau, the most glaring example of which is the discharge of Miss Sidonia Dawson about ten days ago.

The facts are simple. Miss Sidonia Dawson, a supervisory aide at Precinct 18 of the Home Relief Bureau, expressed her objection to a brutal police attack upon a delegation of unemployed. The Grievance Committee, of which Miss Dawson is chairman, the next day expressed their solidarity with the unemployed by issuing a leaflet condemning the police attack and demanding the removal of the supervisor if she were found responsible for the calling of the police.

Miss Dawson was fired as a result of her protests. This discharge took place, it must be noted, at the hands of the "liberal" LaGuardia-Hodson-Corsi administration. The same administration which fired Miss Dawson for objecting to brutality against the jobless, said last January, through the mouth of Welfare Commissioner Hodson, that relief workers should "listen to the story of his [the jobless person's—Ed.] problems with patience and kindly understanding."

The discharge of Miss Dawson is more than the dismissal of a courageous employee. It is an attack upon the unemployed. It, in particular, shows the deadly fear of the "liberal" administration that the relief employees will revolt against their continuous policy of police brutality against the jobless. It is, furthermore, an attack upon the organization of the Home Relief Bureau employees.

With a cowed and intimidated group of Home Relief Bureau Employees, the Administration will feel that any hindrance it may have within its own Bureaus to its policy of battering down the standards of the unemployed is destroyed. It will feel that much freer to conduct an unrestrained policy of terror against the relief clients. This is the basic idea behind the discharge of Miss Sidonia Dawson.

The fight for the reinstatement of this relief worker is a fight, fundamentally, against the attack upon the jobless, and deserves the support of all organizations of the unemployed, all labor and white collar organizations.

Vote Communist to Fight Hunger

THE services of the Roosevelt administration to the capitalist class is clearly shown in the announcement by Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, that the so-called loans of the R.F.C. to the big banks and corporations will be extended by the government for as much as five years from Jan. 31, 1935. Thus the six billions that the R. F. C. has given to big business will probably never be repaid.

This liberality to the capitalists is in vivid contrast to the brutal treatment meted out to the unemployed, to the slashing of wages, to the foreclosure of small homes and farms. To vote for Roosevelt means to approve the continuance of a policy that favors only the capitalists. To vote Communist means to strike a blow at the hunger policies of the new deal. It means to advance the fight of the masses for their own needs, for their own class interests.

Join the Communist Party
35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Party Life

Must Speed Election Campaign Work In All Sections of Party

By ALEX VOROS WROUGH, Ohio State Election Campaign Manager

Hardly three weeks separate us from election day, Nov. 6. Barely twenty-one days are at our disposal to popularize our election platform, bring our program to the widest strata of the workers through mass agitation and propaganda, infusing every struggle with the Communist Election Campaign.

On the basis of our experiences in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County as a whole a few very interesting conclusions can be drawn in this respect:

1. Wherever the candidates or the Party made an organized and systematic effort to carry on the campaign, they were met with a more than ready response on the part of the workers whom we had been able to reach before.

2. Most of the sections, units, mass organizations and even some leading Party functionaries who are candidates are lagging behind, and in some instances have failed to carry out the most elementary beginnings.

3. Unless this realization that the Election Campaign must become the central campaign which unifies all others permeates the entire Party—unless the entire Party membership is both ideologically and politically mobilized to bring forward the election campaign in every activity—unless the tempo of our activities is increased to a pitch that not only matches but surpasses those of the capitalist parties in the coming weeks—we are going to let this favorable period slip by without utilizing it fully.

Recruiting, Finances

Those of our candidates who have taken the campaign seriously, gave leadership to it, organized a committee around themselves of non-Party workers and began working systematically are definitely forging to the head of the ticket.

Comrade Yetta Land, for instance, candidate for State Attorney General, is beginning to gain real mass support in the Italian Mayfield and Negro Scovill territory (the traditional stronghold of the Republican Party), not to mention other localities where she is also becoming more and more known to the masses through her committees. The house meetings arranged for her are increasing both in number and attendance day by day—so that it is becoming impossible for her to cover them all, and other candidates are pressed into service. Out of these house meetings in one week she recruited 15 workers to the Party and Y. C. L.

Comrade N. D. Davis, attorney to the Small Home and Landowners, candidate for County Prosecutor, is also reaching out to an ever larger circle of workers. His committees set up in different neighborhoods are growing phenomenally. Members of six of his committees in different localities now total over 145.

To illustrate the work of his committees, one of them arranged a street meeting in a neighborhood not previously invaded by us. Leaflets were distributed, not by sticking them under the door or throwing them on the porch, but by giving them into the hands of the workers. From three streets 200 people came to the street meeting.

Although Davis' committees were organized mostly in the past two weeks, they collected and turned in over $140, with the majority of collection lists still out. And here we can state definitely that the raising of finances for the election campaign—just as for all other Party campaigns—is always an indication of the political activity developed.

Through these and other house meetings we are constantly securing new shop contacts and drawing in new elements. A worker of the McKinney-Corrigan concentration steel factory happened to drop in by chance to one of these meetings and asked for a collection list to circularize in his shop. To use another illustration, five Negro preachers in our different committees have put their pulpits at the disposal of our candidates and are even arranging house meetings for them.

In contrast to the above the Party as a whole is still content with the most formal approach to the election campaign.

House meetings, street meetings and even mass meetings are held by the candidates and their committees without the units and sections participating in them. In consequence thereof neither Party recruiting nor the sale of the Daily Worker are pushed sufficiently—neither are the excellent shop contacts utilized. Since a candidate can only spend ten or fifteen minutes at the most at one house meeting, and since most of the workers on the committee are non-Party, in the absence of Party members there is nobody to engage the workers in conversation, do the recruiting and see that the Daily Worker is sold at the meeting.

Votes and Results

The recruiting and the sale of the Daily Worker is still our weakest point, owing to the neglect of the Sections and Units. A sharp turn must be made immediately in this respect. We must emphasize that the units and sections must take leadership of all election activity in their territory and see to it that Party members are assigned to every committee and fractions are built in them.

The criterion of the election campaign activity will be found not only in how many votes we shall have received, but particularly in how far we shall have succeeded in carrying out our control tasks.

The election campaign is not a substitute for the other mass activities of the Party. Nevertheless it is the task of every Communist to bring forward the political platform of the Party in the course of all other activites. It is only in this way that the election campaign can become the central unifying campaign of the next three weeks

THE ASSASSIN'S KNIFE DRAWS NEARER! by Burck

Does the American Workers Party Know With 'What' It Is Uniting?

By ALEX BITTELMAN

A. J. Muste is leading the American Workers Party into "organic unity" with the Trotzkyists. The stumbling block, as was already pointed out in these columns, is the Trotzkyist "Fourth International" (a bridge to the Second International), and its counter-revolutionary position to the Soviet Union, two things to which the membership of the A. W. P. is opposed and which even Muste cannot swallow in the raw as it is served by Cannon-Shachtman and Co. Hence, the painful efforts of the leaders of the two groups to find a "formula" which would hide from the membership of the two groups the outstanding fact that **Muste is violating the will of the membership of the A. W. P. to remain loyal to the Soviet Union and that Cannon-Shachtman are moving back to the Second International—to the Socialist Party—by way of "organic unity" with Muste.**

A Few Questions to the A. W. P.

Do you know, comrades of the A. W. P., with what you are uniting? Do you know that you are led to merge with a counter-revolutionary sect that is decaying and disintegrating? Do you know that the leaders of this decaying sect (Cannon-Shachtman-Swabeck) view the merger with the **A. W. P. as a transition to the Socialist Party,** as a means of bringing the A. W. P. also into the fold of the Socialist Party? The leaders of the American Trotzkyists wish to emulate the example of the French Trotzkyists, who have gone back to the Socialist Party. Only Cannon wants to take the A. W. P. along with him. He is an ambitious fellow, you know.

There is no doubt that A. J. Muste has certain inklings about Cannon's plans but does not speak of them, although he argues mildly against joining the Socialist Party. The thing, however, must be brought out into the open. It is a fact that Cannon peddles around the idea of the "reform of the Second International" by way of preparing the ground for bringing the Trotzky group and the A. W. P. into the Socialist Party. The Trotzkyist rank and file is terrified at the idea while some of the other leaders of the Trotzky group pretend not to understand it.

Through the good services of a Trotzkyist, evidently disgusted and demoralized by these maneuvers of Cannon-Shachtman-Swabeck, we came into possession of a number of letters which throw a glaring and lurid light upon the decay and break-up of the Trotzky group. These letters should serve as an eye-opener to the membership of the two groups but especially to the members of the American Workers Party.

Writing to Martin Abern, on Sept. 28, Maurice Spector says:

"Cannon's reported remark on the 'reform of the Second International' seems wholly unintelligible."

Why it is so "unintelligible"? On the contrary, it is perfecly clear that Cannon is pulling his followers (and the A. W. P.) into the Socialist Party. The members of the New York Trotzky group seem to have gotten the idea of Cannon straight. This is seen from another letter (signed "Rae" and addressed to "Al," presumably Glotzer), dated October 9, which says:

"The whole N. Y. C. voted against proposal for entry into Y. P. S. L. and when the rank and file heard of that proposal, they were horrified."

They naturally would be horrified. But that does not stop Cannon and Swabeck from maneuvering their membership into the Socialist Party, if need be, by way of the A. W. P. Speaking of the state of mind of the membership, the "younger generation" and the "older one," the same correspondent (Rae) says:

"They are low in spirits, feel themselves leaderless, and attend to League functions as if they were factory routine jobs. . . . Now that we are practically sewed up in the A. W. P., what is there to say?"

Leaderless, low in spirits, looking upon their organization as if it were a capitalist factory and upon their leaders as bosses. Thus can speak people who have been badly deceived, who feel themselves in a trap with no way out. This is what Trotzkyism has accomplished for them. This is what Cannon-Shachtman-Swabeck have produced. And it is with this decaying and demoralized counter-revolutionary sect that A. J. Muste wants to unite "organically," not plainly, the American Workers Party. What do the healthy, working class elements of the A. W. P. say to this? And, please, think of it: The Communist Party, section of the Communist International, was not "good enough" for Muste even to make a united front with on specific issues. He broke the understanding for united action against unemployment, on the trade union field and in the League Against War and Fascism. But with the decaying counter-revolutionary Trotzkyist sect, Muste seeks "organic unity," nothing less. How shall this be qualified? Muste argues against joining the Socialist Party and the Second International. Muste, you see, is rejecting "equally" both the Second International and the Communist International. But at the same time he proposes that the A. W. P. should merge with Cannon-Shachtman-Swabeck who are maneuvering for joining the Socialist Party and the Second International. How shall this be qualified?

You [the members of the A.W.P.] have heard a good deal of slander about the "non-democratic" regime in the Communist Party and in the Comintern. You have heard this slander from the Trotzkyists; from Lovestone, the expert in Tammany methods; and also from the leaders of the A. W. P., especially from the renegades in your midst (Salutzky, Lore, etc.). Muste, too, repeats this slander. Now, see what Maurice Spector writes about the "democratic" regime in the Trotzky group. He writes:

"The Resident Comm., as it is, is already guilty of enough usurpation by virtue of the frequent failure (frequent? total) to hold a plenum or conference at important turning points."

And when Spector dares to raise the question, he is threatened by Cannon with dire consequences. Of these threats, Spector writes:

"Cannon threats don't worry me at all. He would seem to display a singular lack of discretion if he started one of his famous offensives. He'll end by getting a political trouncing he will not soon forget."

How do you like this, as a sample of Trotzkyist "inner-party democracy?" Cannon and Swabeck decide to move into the Socialist Party (by way of Muste) without asking even their own Executive Committee. Poor Spector is again forced to complain but without results. He writes:

"Mac and I are a unit in objecting to the indecent haste with which Schachtman and Cannon are seeking to bury the League. The membership is being treated like a pack of children."

Indecent haste . . . Bury the League . . . Membership treated like a pack of children . . . This is Trotzkyist democracy in their own organization. And these are the "fighters" for "democratizing" the Soviet Union by way of overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat. And these were the fighters for "democratizing" the Communist Party. Now, if the "organic" unity is achieved, they will similarly "democratize" the American Workers Party. There are really no grounds to believe that Cannon-Schachtman-Swabeck will behave in the merged organization differently. The membership of the A.W.P. must be ready to become the object of Cannon's inner-party "democracy." They must be aware of the fact that they are being used for dishonest and unprincipled maneuvers to steer the A.W.P. into the Second International and the Socialist Party by means of Cannon-democracy.

Maurice Spector, who drank this "democracy" to the full, has something more to say on this. Writing officially to "Dear Comrade Swabeck" on October 7, he says: "So long as our membership will be confronted with accomplished facts and ready-made turns, it will not be educated into political adulthood."

Spector forgets to add that "education" in Trotzkyism is education in counter-revolution. But we are now interested in Cannon-democracy. As is known, the Trotzkyists (Cannon-Schachtman & Co.) have especially "distinguished" themselves by their collaboration with the reactionary bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. in Minneapolis, with the farmer-labor politicians and Governor Olsen, in leading the workers to defeat. It is also known that the Trotzkyists in Minneapolis have gotten for the workers the same sort of "victory" as Gorman did for the textile workers. The truth of this is beginning to penetrate also into the demoralized ranks of the Trotzkyists. And Spector reflects this uneasiness about Minneapolis in his letter to Swabeck. Respectfully and politely, Spector asks:

"May I take this opportunity of pointing out that though I have the proud honor (ironical, is it?—A. B.) to be a member of the N.C., I am completely at a loss to give an intelligent account of the role, the measures, the strategy, and the political balance of our leading representatives in the Minneapolis strike?"

Spector, a "proud" member of the Trotzkyist National Committee, does not criticize. No, he humbly begs for information and enlightenment. But he injects a bit of irony into the situation when he says:

"The Minneapolis strike may have been, as you claim, 'magnificently conducted'; I am open to conviction but cannot accept on simple, animal faith. I propose that something be done to give an adequate report on this struggle before it passes into the limbo of forgotten things and turns into a legend."

Spector does not want much: just explain to him what it was all about; just save his dignity so he does not have to accept the dictum of Cannon-Swabeck on "animal faith." This—from a member of the Trotzkyist National Committee.

The democratic centralism of the Communist Party is not good enough for A. J. Muste; it is too "dictatorial." Picking up the counter-revolutionary inventions of Cannon & Co., Muste tells the membership of the A.W.P. that the membership of the Communist Party is not allowed to participate in the discussion of party policies. This is not true and every worker can find out the truth first-hand by coming closer to the Communist Party. But what does Muste think of the **Trotzkyist** inner "democracy?" Is that the sort of party democracy Muste seeks to install in the A.W.P. through the "organic unity" with Cannon-Schachtman-Swabeck? The membership of the A.W.P. will hardly cherish such prospects.

The big question for the A.W.P. members to decide is: do they want to become a tool for a counter-revolutionary struggle against the Soviet Union? Do they want to be maneuvered into going to the Second International and the Socialist Party? This is the meaning of the "organic unity" with the Trotzkyists. At the same time, the A.W.P. must consider another question: Is it not a fact that the proposal for "organic unity" with the decaying Trotzkyist sect followed inevitably from the rejection of the united front with the Communist Party? The issue is drawn squarely: With the Communist Party for united front struggle against capitalism or with the decaying Trotzkyists into the Second International for a struggle against the revolutionary movement and the Socialist Fatherland. This is the question that now confronts the A.W.P. and every one of its members.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Hungary, the U.S.S.R. and Elections in the U.S. Recent Reports

THE self-entombment of the 1,200 miners in Hungary was a terrible and dramatic symbol of the position of the workers under capitalism in the present crisis.

Starvation is the lot of the proletariat in capitalist lands, and where fascism rules their situation is desperate beyond all doubt.

Continued existence of capitalism means endangering the lives of millions of toilers through starvation, through suicides, through fascist terror, and through war.

We know that the American capitalist press, in harmony with Hitler, have striven hard to make the workers believe that the conditions of the toilers in the Soviet Union are bad. This was a sort of defense to the undeniable miserable conditions of the workers in all capitalist lands.

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HAROLD DENNY, a New York Times correspondent, has just made a trip to Soviet regions which were badly affected by the drought. They are comparable to those states in the U. S. where the cattle and the farmers this summer were gaunt and hungry. We remember photographs and movies of these drought areas in the United States. Farmers with their cheeks sunken, cattle with every rib showing. Starvation threatening hundreds of thousands; the future black and miserable.

Now let us see what this capitalist correspondent has to report about the drought areas in the Soviet Union.

"On this journey," he writes, "the correspondent deliberately sought the sections where the worst conditions had been reported in the outside world . . ." What did he find?

"Nowhere was famine found. Nowhere even fear of it.

"There is food, including bread, in the local open markets. The peasants were smiling, too, and generous with their foodstuffs."

• • •

IN TODAY'S Daily Worker we also publish a radiogram from Moscow reporting the visit of two members of the General Council of British trade unions, Hicks and MacLeen. We quote here only a few lines from Hicks' statement:

"I made a long trip through the Soviet Union but didn't see anywhere the things which part of the foreign press talks of. I didn't see either poverty or famine, or even signs of these. On the contrary, in the course of visits to Soviet towns and industrial enterprises, collective farms and government institutions, I noticed all administrative bodies and chiefs strive to place the interests of the workers and their families first. Everywhere I saw happy, laughing faces in the streets, theatres, stadiums, where thousands of young people engage in all kinds of sport. The Soviet youth looks to their future confidently, firmly, fearlessly."

• • •

No member of the British Trade Union Council can be called a Soviet agent. These gentlemen are primarily labor lieutenants of British imperialism and only with the greatest reluctance talk of the youth of the proletarian dictatorship looking to the "future confidently, firmly, fearlessly."

• • •

EVERY worker in the U. S. must ask himself what is the future for him under capitalism? We are at present faced with elections throughout the country, with the capitalists striving to win a vote of confidence in their hunger system.

The capitalist world is on the brink of war. Every day reveals new dangers, new crimes of the exploiters. New Sarajevos explode on the world rapidly. Over 1,200 fellow workers in Hungary inflict the most horrible tortures on themselves rather than continue to live under their present conditions. In the U. S. over 16,000,000 unemployed, with starvation as the only certainty in the future. The New Deal has brought greater hunger to the toilers and farmers. The conditions of the Southern textile workers under the N.R.A. are very little better than those of the Hungarian miners under capitalism.

The Communist Party in its election program in this country puts forward immediate demands for struggle to fight against the workers being forced into the position of their Hungarian brothers; but it also points out that these conditions can be ended only by the methods of the workers in the Soviet Union. Capitalism must be ended once and for all. Soviet power, the establishment of workers' rule, which is the main goal of the Communist Party, towards which all its struggles lead, is the only means which can prevent wholesale starvation, war, fascism.

A vote for the Communist Party is a voice raised for Soviet power, for a struggle against the New Deal starvation, against fascism, for the building of a party which will make impossible any such crimes as the Hungarian miners are now suffering from.

Contributions received to the credit of Harry Gannes in his Socialist competition with Del, Mike Gold, the Medical Advisory Board, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and David Ramsey, in the Daily Worker drive for $60,000. **Quota—$500.**

A. K.	$ 2.00
Sam Banks	1.00
Anonymous	5.00
Anonymous	15.00
Previously received	47.15
Total to date	**$70.15**